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ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF TROOPS TO BE BASIS OF INQUIRY

Statement by Governor Allen of Kansas Before Committee of United States Congress Charges Lack of Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Summons before the Rules Committee of the National House of Representatives, now considering whether or not to report favorably a resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the conduct of the war, Gov. Henry Allen of Kansas presented to the committee on Monday charges of criminal inefficiency on the part of those responsible for the equipment and general welfare of the American expeditionary force.

At one point in the proceedings, Edward W. Pott, chairman of the committee, interrupted the witness to remark: "Your statement here is the forerunner of a congressional investigation that is sure to come."

Governor Allen, after his recent return from Europe, where he served as head of the Y. M. C. A. section connected with the thirty-fifth division, composed of Kansas and Missouri troops, and was an eye-witness of the great battle of the Argonne Forest, made the far-reaching allegations which led Representative Campbell of Kansas to introduce the pending resolution.

Pacing the committee, Governor Allen declared the breakdown in the general military organization proved expensive to the country and resulted in a casualty list out of all proportion to the results aimed at and achieved through the mere bravery of the American soldier. "A monument of inefficiency," was his summing up of the charges which he made.

General March Accused

Speaking of his experience with the Kansas troops and the lack of ordnance, aircraft and facilities to take care of those who had fallen, Governor Allen accused General March of "pettifoggery," and virtually of suppression. He supplied the committee with the names of officers whom they could summon and who, he declared, would support all the charges he had made. One of the officers mentioned by Governor Allen in this connection is Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark, son of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. He did not confine himself to his own personal knowledge and observations, but produced documentary evidence in the shape of letters from officers and men, supporting and corroborating his charges.

"The Argonne fight," said Governor Allen, "was the battle for which the American Army had been preparing for four months. It was the first big battle in which we were to have a section of our own. Yet in spite of all this preparation, we went into the fight with less machinery for war than the Indo-Chinese had, with all their faults."

Blame Is Placed

Asked who could be held responsible for this condition of things, Governor Allen said: "I think the responsibility for lack of matériel rests with those who had the spending of the money which you appropriated for supplies. The responsibility for the shortage of airplanes is the mystery of the aircraft service."

He told the committee that as far as aircraft in the battle was concerned, the men had to fight virtually without anything to guide the artillery in concentrating fire on the enemy; that there were not more than a dozen machines on the American side in all, and that the German fliers ventured so low that their machine guns played on the troops of the thirty-fifth division; that through lack of proper observation facilities these troops advanced to the point where they came within the range of the barrage from their own artillery and were mowed down.

There were not a dozen American bombing planes on the American front in the battle of the Argonne," said Governor Allen. "At one particular moment we were not employing any airplanes against the hordes of enemy planes which were rendering them the greatest service in directing their artillery fire. At one point our men were pushed forward into their own barrage, and were mowed down."

Horses Inadequate

Such artillery as there was could not be brought up, the witness said, because the supply of horses was not anything like sufficient, and those they did have were of poor caliber and had done too much work to be serviceable in a crisis. "Our horses fell, unable to stand the strain; the Germans completely dominated the air; our engineers actually took front line positions; our division artillery fell down miserably, with no airplanes to direct their fire and the division supplied only with the uncertain runner messenger service to the rear, our big guns constantly fell so short of the enemy as to rain shells on our own men."

Guns, he said, had to be abandoned for want of horses, although all the officers of the batteries had dismounted

to supply guns necessary to follow up and support the advancing infantry. The soldiers, he alleged, were badly clad, and inadequate provisions were made for those who had become casualties. "There was not a rolling kitchen on the front for four days, although I rode over the roads for four days and they were in good condition, in spite of the fact that the Germans were trying to shell them," he added.

Casualties Neglected

So bad, he said, was the provision made for taking care of the casualties that in some instances they lay on the ground for 36, 48, and in some cases 70 hours. Governor Allen did not hesitate to rest his charges on the general inefficiency of those responsible in the first instance for the American expeditionary force, the supply organization of which, he said, was absolutely inadequate.

Members of the committee indicated that General Pershing will be called upon to answer the charges made by Governor Allen against the responsible heads of the military establishment. The latter is scheduled to appear before the Senate Military Committee today, when he will be further questioned.

GERMANY ACCEPTS TRUCE CONDITIONS

Marshal Foch Informs Allies of Acceptance of Terms for Renewal of Armistice—Reparation Commission Meets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—An official communiqué issued this evening, said:

"The Supreme War Council met today at the Quai d'Orsay from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m."

"Marshal Foch informed the ministers of the Allies and associated powers of the acceptance by the Germans of the conditions for the renewal of the armistice. The next meeting will take place tomorrow at 3 p. m. when the Serbian delegation will be heard."

A further official communiqué today said:

"The reparation committee met this morning with M. Louis Klotz in the chair. The commission continued with the examination of the principles on which is based the right to reparation, and heard in turn Signor Chiesa, of Italy; Mr. Protic, of Serbia; M. Loucheur, of France, and Mr. Vandenhoeve, of Belgium."

"The next meeting will take place on Wednesday at 10:30 a. m."

A further official communiqué says:

"The commission for the study of Rumanian territorial questions met this morning at 10:30 under the chairmanship of M. André Tardieu, and continued the examination of Rumania's claims."

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)

—The following dispatch from Weimar gives the German account of the signing of the armistice renewal:

"The government instructed Herr Erzberger to sign the armistice; but before doing so, to hand to Marshal Foch a written statement declaring that the German Government was aware of the serious consequences involved in either signing or rejecting the agreement."

"Instructing its delegates to sign, it does so with the conviction that the allied and associated governments are endeavoring to restore peace to the world."

"The German Government is obliged to define its standpoint towards three articles: First—the agreement entirely ignores the German Government, which has arisen in an orderly manner from the will of the people. It imposes in the form of curt orders provisions for the evacuation, in favor of the insurgent Poles, of a number of important places, including Bismarck and Bentschen. Although we are ready to cease all military aggressive action in Posen and other regions, we must expect the Poles to respect the line of demarcation. Otherwise we must be authorized to defend ourselves by force."

"Second—Germany promises to carry out those armistice terms which she hitherto had not succeeded in doing, but she ventures to assume that her obligations will not be interpreted in a manner incompatible with President Wilson's principles. We must wait and see whether we are in a position fully to follow the contemplated instructions of the allied supreme command."

"Third—Objection is raised to the point in the agreement giving only three days' notice for its denunciation."

TROOP TRANSPORT BASED ON COST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An agreement just reached between the United States and British governments on the amount to be paid for the transportation of United States troops to France during the war in British ships is based on cost of transportation, with no margin for profit.

MILITARY POLICY IN RUSSIA FIXED

President Wilson Directs, With Cooperation of the British Government, That Troops Be Withdrawn as Soon as Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—United States and allied troops operating in Russian territory at Murmansk and Archangel will be withdrawn "at the earliest possible moment," Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, informed the United States Senate and House of Representatives Military Affairs committees on Monday. The Secretary transmitted this information to Congress subsequent to the receiving of a cable message from General Bliss, acting under the direction of President Wilson, and outlining the measures taken in cooperation with the British Government to safeguard the allied troops during the present winter.

The decision to withdraw the troops has been reached already, but in the meantime the President has sanctioned the sending of two American railway companies to Murmansk to keep the road open for supplies and reinforcements, if necessary, for the forces operating south of Archangel and Murmansk, and to facilitate prompt withdrawal as soon as the rather late opening of Northern Russia will permit. With the military point of view, the main question now is to keep open the railway extending from south of Murmansk to a point near the southern extremity of the White Sea, which is the only road whereby supplies can reach Archangel during the winter months.

No Apprehension Felt

Great Britain, according to the cable message from General Bliss to Secretary Baker, is sending a force of 2400 men to Murmansk, and the two American railway companies are to cooperate with this force. It is also stated in the same communication that the British military authorities feel no apprehension concerning the military situation at Archangel.

Monday's announcement is virtually the first communication the War Department has made on the Russian enterprise, and followed a series of debates in the Senate in which Senator Hiram Johnson urged immediate withdrawal. His resolution putting the Senate on record for withdrawal was defeated on Friday by a tie vote, the Vice-President casting the deciding negative vote.

According to a statement recently made by Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the United States and the Allies will, under all circumstances, consider the safety of the Russians who have supported them before actual evacuation takes place. This point, it is believed, will be taken up with the representatives of the Soviet Government, and a strict guarantee for the safety of these Russians who proved friendly to the Allies demanded.

Secretary Baker's Letter

Secretary Baker's letter to Senator Chamberlain is as follows: "My dear Senator Chamberlain: I have just received a message from General Bliss, sent by the President's direction, in which I am told that the President has approved the sending of two American railway companies to Murmansk for the following objects: (1) To assure greater safety during this winter of the allied forces, both along Murmansk and at Archangel, and south of Archangel; (2) The much better supply and, if necessary, the reinforcement from Murmansk of the advanced detachments south of Murmansk and Archangel; (3) To facilitate the prompt withdrawal of American and allied troops in North Russia at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the spring will permit."

"The President has directed me to communicate the foregoing to the heads of the allied governments, which I have done. The President desires that his action and the reasons for it be communicated to the military committees of the Senate and the House for their information."

"In addition to the foregoing, General Bliss tells me that the British Government is sending a force of about 2400 men to Murmansk, and that they have requested the cooperation of the President to the extent of two companies of railway troops already referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and reinforcements for Archangel during the winter have to go by railroad south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extremity of the White Sea, and that the operation of this railroad is believed by the British to be absolutely necessary to guarantee the prompt movement of reinforcements and supplies to Archangel and the troops south of Archangel. General Bliss also informs me that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel."

"In accordance with the direction of the President, I transmit this information to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs."

RECHID BEY SHOTS HIMSELF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday).—Rechid Bey, former Governor of Diarbekr, deeply implicated in the Armenian massacres, shot himself as the police were on the point of effecting his arrest.

SENATORS NOT TO MAINTAIN SILENCE

Disregarding the Request of President Wilson, a Number Are Determined to Discuss League of Nations at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Opponents in the United States Senate of the proposed League of Nations will, apparently, disregard the request of President Wilson for the maintenance of silence and the abstention from criticism on all matters pertaining to the constitution of the League of Nations, and air their views on the question and on the fundamentals involved before the President has an opportunity to address himself to the people of the United States.

Among the warm supporters of President Wilson it is deemed nothing if not befitting and proper that it should be through him, who, through so much opposition, sponsored the league, that the people of the United States should learn how the international convention is to affect the future of the country in its relations to world politics and the exigencies of peace and war.

This, however, is not the view of the opponents of the project. They declare that a request from the President places them under no obligation, and that the Senate of the United States is a free forum, in which its members are not amenable to or obligated by the mere wishes, much less the commands of any man, be it even the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. In fact, speeches on the League of Nations have already been prepared and more are in course of preparation. So before the week is over the probability is that several senators of high standing will have put their views before the people.

Speech Expected Today

Senator Miles Poindexter, Progressive, of Washington, was all prepared to speak on Monday, and failed to do so only because the opportunity did not develop. He is expected to speak today in opposition to the League of Nations and will do this, analyzing its constitution, and will attempt to show how, in his opinion, it affects the fundamental law of the United States. Senator Cummins, Progressive, of Iowa, will also address himself to the question and explain why he is opposed to the project of a world league.

It became known on Monday that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania are devoting themselves to an exhaustive study of the constitution of the league. They are in communication with eminent men on the other side of the Atlantic, in an effort to get more information on the league project than has hitherto been available. Neither of them considers himself bound by the request of the President, and they merely say that they will speak when they "get ready to do so."

Much importance attaches to the course which Senator Lodge will pursue. As a veteran member of Congress, as a minority leader and as the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the new Congress, his opinion, apart altogether from his personal influence, will carry great weight with the rank and file of the Republican Party.

Senator Lodge's Attitude

So far Senator Lodge has not opposed the League of Nations as such. His contention has been since the Peace Conference convened that the question of bringing about peace at present should antecede attempts to preserve peace for the future. This, however, is on the face of it not a fundamental objection and it is felt that should the President succeed in bringing the Senator of Massachusetts openly to his support he would go a long way to disarm opposition.

On the other hand, the President, Republicans point out, has chosen New England, Senator Lodge's home and the place of his greatest popularity, to make his first address. Now if Senator Lodge, on an examination of the constitution of the league and after understanding its implications decides to oppose the project, in that case he is expected to speak in the Senate before the President has made his Boston address.

SUFFRAGE BATTLE RENEWED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Another resolution providing for the submission to the states of a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote was introduced on Monday by Senator Jones of Washington, and referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee. The resolution is identical to the one recently rejected by the Senate, and its champions probably will make an effort to bring it up for action before the next session of Congress.

DEPORTATION LAW RIGIDLY ENFORCED

Secretary of Labor of United States Explains That Present Measures Are in Line With Fixed Government Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The reasons for the deportation of certain undesirable aliens by order of W. B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, have been greatly misrepresented in some quarters, it having been made to appear that men were being sent out of the country without process of law and merely because they were radicals.

Mr. Wilson, in a letter to the officers of Micrometer Lodge No. 459, International Association of Machinists, Brooklyn, New York, who had telegraphed their protest against the deportation of 58 alien radicals, says he regrets that their lodge should have so committed itself without first ascertaining the facts.

"These aliens are not being deported without due process of law," he states, "nor are they being deported because they are radicals. Those who refer to us as radicals are being sent out of the country because they have been found advocating the overthrow of our government by force."

Law Is Adequate

"The Immigration Act of Feb. 5, 1917, strongly supported by the American Federation of Labor, of which you are a part, provides that 'any alien who at any time after entry shall be found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property, or advocating or teaching anarchy, or the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, shall upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported.'"

"During the period of the war, while submarines were operating, making it dangerous for passengers to travel by sea, purely for humanitarian reasons I assumed the responsibility of declining to deport these people. Now that the submarine menace is removed, they are being deported to the countries whence they came. They have had every possible opportunity, both at the places where they were originally arrested some time ago, and at the department in Washington, to defend themselves against the charges made under the immigration law. All of these aliens were freely granted the privilege of employing counsel. Some did so; others declined; but all, irrespective of whether or not they employed counsel, were treated fairly, as the department never acts or allows any of its officials to act as a prosecutor, but simply as an agency to ascertain the truth. The right to resort to the courts was not denied any of the aliens."

Order Is General

"The regulation of the department relative to the consideration of the cases of members of the I. W. W. is as follows:

"First—That we will not arrest, detain or deport any alien simply for joining the I. W. W."

"Second—That we will arrest and detain until we can deport any alien, whether a member of the I. W. W. or not, who is found advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property, or advocating or teaching anarchy, or the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, or who is in any other manner subject to deportation under the immigration law, even though he may not commit any overt act."

"It is my intention, as Secretary of

Labor, now that the unusual danger of sea travel is over, to carry out the clear provisions of the law; first, because it is my sworn duty to do so, and second, because any foreigner who comes to this country and advocates the overthrow of our form of government by force is an invading enemy, who is treated with great leniency when he is simply deported to the land from which he came. When our own citizens desire to change the form of government, they can do so peacefully in the manner provided by the Constitution. That is demonstrated by the number of amendments that have already been added to our Constitution. If we cannot make progress by the peaceable process of discussing and voting, we are not likely to make any progress by the riotous process of cussing and shooting. The man who cannot be depended upon to vote right cannot be depended upon to shoot right."

GERMANY CLAIMS PLACE IN LEAGUE

Foreign Minister Says Reduction of Armament Depends Upon Germans Having Place on Executive of the League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Berlin Government wireless reports the conclusion of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's speech in the National Assembly. After defining in turn Germany's policy regarding German-Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Denmark, the Foreign Minister dealt with the question of the peace treaty and the League of Nations. The treaty, he said, would be unthinkable without provisions regarding religious liberty and international settlement of social problems. As to the league, Germany was prepared to work unreservedly in its formation, and was determined on the renunciation of armament policy and on adherence to the arbitration idea.

Only if represented in the executive of the league, however, could she enter the league equipped with a compulsory means of enforcing its decision. Regarding Russia, he was willing to negotiate on the basis of the Moscow Government had proposed to the entente, with the proviso that Moscow recognizes the right of self-determination. In concluding, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau declared that Germany had been conquered but not dishonored.

BASEL, Switzerland (Saturday)

(Associated Press).—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Secretary, in a speech on Friday before the National Assembly at Weimar, discussed the relations of Germany with Poland and the Czechoslovaks.

He said that Germany and the neighboring states had reciprocal interests in each other's prosperity, and that the atmosphere of hate which poisoned relations with Poland must be dissipated. "If we are to have our right of sovereignty in favor of our brother Germans around us respected."

"We desire also to recognize the same right where it is opposed to us," the speaker continued. "It is important to know what territories fall under the scope of President Wilson's points."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau said that the same question also applied to the Danish frontier, and added:

"Germany's basic idea is that all men have one task in common in making the spiritual life of the individual richer and more perfect, and not in lowering the individual to the rôle of the machine in the task of production. The idea of social harmony is nowhere more at home than in Germany. That is why it is not agreeable to us to see a peace concluded which does not reconcile the international point of view with our social program."

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GREAT CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS BRITISH LABOR SETTLEMENT

Government to Call Employers and Labor Representatives Together—Nationalization of Utilities Is Favored

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Premier met the War Cabinet this morning at 10 Downing Street. Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Eric Geddes, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Montagu and Lord Ernle visited Mr. Lloyd George during the morning. The Christian Science Monitor learns that the government has definitely decided to call a great national conference of employers and labor to discuss thoroughly the labor question so urgently in need of settlement. Invitations are being issued for Feb. 27, and the gathering will be a unique one in industrial history. It will be representative of the interim reconstruction committee's voluntary bodies formed under the aegis of the Reconstruction Ministry, and composed of employers and members of trade unions, of joint industrial councils formed on the recommendation of the Whitley report, of associations of employers of industries for which joint industrial councils have not yet been formed. The conference will be an exceedingly large one, and thoroughly representative of all industries of the country. Over 100 representatives will attend on behalf of the first two bodies above mentioned.

Coordinating Labor Policy

The conference will only have powers of discussion, and will be unable to come to decisions binding on any industry. Its function will be to clear the air, and it will make a new step from the former piecemeal method of dealing with labor questions by industries, in the direction of a homogeneous policy in which the interdependence of all industries will be shown.

No information regarding the personnel of the conference is yet available, and it is fairly certain that the identity of all the representatives will not be revealed until the opening of the conference. In the present industrial situation the conference is welcomed for the publicity it will give to the very urgent questions which are rapidly coming to a head. A great deal of the present discontent, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, is due largely to a widespread feeling that the government has no policy, and this discontent is not confined to a mere faction of extremists.

Demand State Railways

This distrust of government is expressed in a widespread demand for the nationalization of railways, mines, and electrical supply, which is by no means confined to the ranks of labor. This demand is the final fruition of a movement that has long been growing in favor of reducing the dependence of the state in national matters upon private enterprise, or private selfishness. National transport is gradually becoming dependent on electrical supply, which is itself dependent on coal mines, and it is felt that the government should speedily act in this matter in national interests. As for this state of affairs by the national conference above mentioned, the first note of criticism is directed against the matter in the national size of the body.

The November conference on trade union matters, it is contended, arrived at nothing on account of its size. It is also objected that employers of labor are not yet themselves agreed on a general policy. A scheme has been recommended to the government, but has not yet been adopted, whereby two committees should be called together, small enough to render action possible, and large enough to include every field of industry in the country—one committee to be representative of the employers, the other of the workers, and each to decide on a national policy among its members before entering an assembly such as is announced by the government.

Industrial Councils Plan

Parliamentary Committee to Promote Joint Councils' Progress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—A parliamentary committee has been formed to promote the progress of the joint industrial councils recommended in the Whitley report. Members of the committee are: C. W. Bowdman, J. R. Clynes, Col. L. S. Langrange, J. O'Grady, T. Robinson and J. H. Whitley. When these councils were first mooted, there was a hope that a solid foundation had been discovered upon which some safe organization might be reared to deal with industrial problems as they occurred, without reference to strikes which prominent leaders agree should be the last weapon employed.

Up to the present, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, industrial councils have been set up in 22 industries, and in almost as many more, steps are being taken to that end. Employers however are reluctant to adopt the scheme, and not a few are unwilling to reveal the financial work-

ings of the businesses, and, on the other hand, trade union officials are unwilling that their jurisdiction should suffer from the encroachment of the works committee. Nevertheless, in one Newcastle works, great success has attended the inception of the scheme, and progress is being made throughout the industry.

It is announced that the government will hold an inquiry into the position of the miners, despite the rejection of their offer by the miners' federation last week. Representative employers and workers are to be asked to give evidence.

Premier and Unemployment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns that the question of industrial unrest and the increasing unemployment are dominating Mr. Lloyd George in England, and making his return to Paris of uncertain date. The problem of unemployment is engaging his attention more and more.

The number of those in receipt of the unemployment donation up to last Thursday was 700,000, most of whom were discharged war-workers, including 60 per cent women, but very few soldiers. It is anticipated that demobilization will increase the figures to 1,000,000 by the end of the month, and if the situation does not improve, steps will be taken by the Labor Ministry and War Office to decrease the rate of demobilization.

NEW MEASURE FOR QUICK LEGISLATION

British Parliament Discusses Proposals for Expediting Work of the House of Commons

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday)—The address in reply to the King's speech was passed on Friday last, a day of debate in the House of Commons being taken up with the question of pensions for soldiers and their dependents, and of the need for increasing the subsidy paid to British grain growers.

Details of a measure for expediting legislation have been placed on the table, and will be discussed this week. The measure provides for the establishment of six standing committees to consider bills in detail, thereby lessening the control of the House over legislation to a certain extent. The committees may sit while the House is in session, and strangers will be admitted, unless the committee orders their withdrawal. For this session only, the measure will also apply to consideration of the estimates, except votes concerning the personnel and pay of the army, navy, and air force. As a result, the number of days allotted for supply this session will be reduced from 20 to 12.

Other means of speeding up the examination and amending of bills are included. All sections of the Coalition are represented in the group of private members formed to further the study of international relations in the House, and to promote an exchange of views with prominent politicians of other countries. Col. Sir Samuel Hoare is chairman and Col. Walter Guinness, secretary.

At the first of the weekly meetings, views were exchanged with Professor Miluykoff and Mr. Mirkoff, on the Russian situation.

The terms of a bill introduced by Gen. J. E. B. Seeley to make temporary provision for the regulation of aerial navigation have been made public.

The clauses regulate the grant of licenses to pilots and aviators round the British Isles, registration, inspection, and certification of aircraft licensing, inspection and regulation of aerodromes, and conditions in regard to the carriage of goods, mails, and passengers in and out of the country.

Honor for Mr. Lloyd George

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MANCHESTER, England (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George has been elected honorary member of the Manchester Reform Club. An amendment "That, setting aside the political controversies of the moment in appreciation of the great work done during the war, the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, M. P., be, and is, hereby elected honorary member of the club," was defeated. The president, in moving the resolution, stated that it had been the intention to bring the matter forward last September, and there was no political significance in the fact that the proposal was brought forward now.

ZIONIST COMMISSION CALLS FOR ASSEMBLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Zionist commission in Palestine has issued a call for a constituent assembly of Palestine Jewry. All Jewish men and women, having attained the twentieth year, are entitled to vote, and all having reached the twenty-fourth year may be elected. Another necessary qualification is a good knowledge of Hebrew. The provisional constituent assembly has instructed delegates to the Peace Conference to urge that the powers should nominate Great Britain as their representative, and should confer on Great Britain the government of Palestine, with a view to aiding the Jews to build up their commonwealth.

AGRICULTURAL REFORM IN DENMARK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—An important agrarian reform bill, which is expected to create 9000 additional small holdings, has been introduced into the Danish Chamber.

BUILDING TRADES PEACE IS SOUGHT

Conference Called in Washington in Effort to Adjust Wage Differences—Great Demand for Highly Skilled Mechanics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In an effort to avoid a tieup in the building industry of the country, the United States Secretary of War and the Secretary of Labor will hold a joint conference in the office of the Secretary of War on Wednesday, to be participated in by the representatives of the Building Trades Employers Association and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This action was decided upon after a conference held on Monday with Henry J. Skiffington and Walter D. Davidge, commissioners of conciliation, who have been trying to effect a settlement of the dispute in New York, their failure to accomplish this having brought about the menace of a country-wide strike.

Mr. Skiffington, who came from New York to lay the facts before Secretary Wilson, said that an adjustment of the differences could be made if the employers were willing to submit them to the National War Labor Board. The unions demanded this, or the payment of an increase of \$1 a day in wages. It was estimated by Mr. Skiffington that 100,000 men were involved. His idea was to "stop the strike before it started," since it is highly desirable to get building operations under way which were interfered with by the war, both because of the opportunity which it will afford for labor, and because housing conditions are inadequate.

Cause for Optimism

While the industrial unrest, due to economic disturbances and readjustment friction, is causing outbreaks in different parts of the country, there are indications that an undercurrent of optimism has good reason for its existence. Charles T. Clayton, director of the training service, Department of Labor, says that the current business situation results from a mental state that has induced timidity.

"Every business man knows what is meant by 'turning the corner,'" says Mr. Clayton. "It isn't an unprecedented condition, by any means. We are at the corner now, and going ahead. Hesitation means danger to the business man who delays; I have never seen a time in American history when I felt more confident of the truth of the old proverb that 'He who hesitates is lost.'"

"Business is positively going ahead, and the biggest business men of the country know it. I know that one of the largest railroad companies in the United States has been advertising for weeks, trying to get machinists. The explanation is that most of these men are really not machinists at all, but machine operators. They haven't the real knowledge of machine work that they absolutely must have to make good."

"A great many industries in the United States at this minute are running under-manned, because skilled help cannot be had. There are jobs enough and men enough, but the men need training to hold the jobs."

Business Men Alert

"Big business in all parts of the country has appealed to the training service to help qualify the men for the jobs. The captains of industry in America know that prices are not going to come down, and they are not going to fold their hands and sit idle. England knows that prices are going to stay up; in the national housing scheme abroad, the board in charge is fixing rents, not on a pre-war basis, but very definitely on a post-war basis. The housing authorities know that prices all over the world are up, and certain to stay there for a long time. The enlightened business men of America know that it is impossible to come back to the conditions of 1913 when the rest of the world is living in 1919."

"The training service has installed factory training rooms in some of the largest industrial plants of the country within the last few weeks. The managements of these plants realize that when the corner is turned labor is likely to be in a demand that will remind us of disconcerting days of the German offensive, and they are making plans in advance so that they will be able to make the best use of what labor they have, rather than coming into the market for skilled help next summer, when such help will be almost impossible to get."

Message to Mr. Gompers

Continental-Wide Strike Announced—Prediction It Will Be Short

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—William L. Hutcheson, chief of the Carpenters Union, says he believes the plasterers, masons and others affiliated with building trades who are going on strike in sympathy with the carpenters, will tie up about \$45,000,000 worth of work. A cable message sent to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, now in Paris, reads:

"Hostile attitude of New York building contractors has caused continental-wide strike. We understand that several large New York firms are now seeking European contracts. The building trades of America request that these be not recognized until word is heard from this country."

John H. Donlin, president of the building trades division of the federation, and Frank Morrison, secretary of

the American Federation of Labor, signed the message.

This means the tying up of industry in England and France, and the United States, or in fact, an international strike.

Henry J. Skiffington who with Walter D. Davidge, has been representing the Secretary of Labor of the United States, said before leaving for Washington to confer with the Secretary, that he believed the strike would last but a short time, as he was quite sure that the labor men would consent to arbitrate their differences.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE REQUEST OF FINLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—The Finnish regent, General Mannerheim, is understood to have abandoned his visit to Copenhagen, owing to the hostile attitude of the Norwegian Socialists, who resent the policy of the Mannerheim régime toward the Finnish Socialists. Swedish Socialists also demonstrated against General Mannerheim on his arrival in Stockholm.

NEED FOR DECISION ON RUSSIAN POLICY

Peace Conference Urged by British Government to Adopt Definite Policy—Canadian Premier on Slow Progress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Exponents of the League of Nations scheme were not given much leisure for basking in the exhilaration produced by Friday's great meeting of the Peace Conference. On the very afternoon Mr. Winston Churchill, the British War Minister, came over from London in an aeroplane for the special purpose of bringing the subject of Russia to the very serious attention of the conference. It is understood that the British Government is pressing for the adoption of some definite policy in agreement with the allied and associated powers, and though it was decided to postpone discussion until

problems might be different according to whether the delegate was representing European or overseas interests. M. Pichon referred in appreciative terms to Sir Robert Borden's contributions to the conference deliberations.

Hopes for International Force

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Speaking at the Peace Conference, subsequent to Mr. Barnes' plea for the establishment of an international military force, M. Clemenceau said:

"I should have been glad to have seen provision for the nucleus of an international force which would be ready to strike against an aggressive nation. This, I know, cuts deep into the idea of the sovereignty of nations, but I hope there may be future discussions on the part of the affiliated states as to how they can adjust their national life so as to admit of a greater degree of cooperation than is seen in this document."

Mr. Venizelos, having spoken in deepest appreciation of the League scheme, declaring that while idealism did not admit of materialism, it did not exclude realism. Dr. Wellington Koo, on behalf of China, expressed appreciation of the progress made toward a world peace, adding that his reasons for partaking in the debate lay in the fact that he stood for one-third of the total populations represented by all the other delegates.

Mission Arrives in Warsaw

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Telegraphic communication of the arrival of the allied Polish mission in Warsaw has been received. The mission was welcomed by the President, Mr. Paderewski.

WARSAW, Poland (Monday)—The Polish side of the controversy between Poland and Germany over the province of Posen and the happenings in connection with it since the declaration of the armistice have been presented since the arrival of the allied mission to Poland by Mr. Korfanty, formerly a member of the German Reichstag from one of the Polish districts.

He declares that the Poles had informed the Berlin Government that they had no intention of disputing the sovereignty of Prussia pending the decision of the Peace Conference, and that they protested vainly against the formation of a frontier guard by the Germans. All the regular German regiments in Polish territory had been driven out by the Poles, he declared, but since then irregular bands had been organized under the command of the German general. The deputy accused these forces of attacking, plundering and burning Polish villages, compelling the Poles to organize an opposition.

Italian Press Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Italian papers comment enthusiastically on the terms of the League of Nations covenant. The King has issued an amnesty for military and political prisoners in honor of the publication of the document.

BOSTON PREPARES TO GREET PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Relative to next week's reception to President Wilson on his arrival at the port of Boston on the steamer George Washington, Mayor Andrew J. Peters and Gov. Calvin Coolidge held a conference on Monday. It was given out later that the reception will be strictly a Boston affair.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives an order was introduced on Monday by Mr. Schell, calling for the appointment of a select committee, consisting of five members of the Senate and 15 members of the House, to greet the President on behalf of the law-making department of the State.

Governor Coolidge will extend an invitation to the President to visit the State House and speak before a joint session of the two houses, provided the brevity of Mr. Wilson's visit will permit of such an arrangement.

WELSH SOCIETY'S DEMANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CARDIFF, Wales (Monday)—At a meeting of the Cardiff Cymrodorion Society, the establishment of a Welsh office and a Welsh secretary was demanded with the same rights and functions as those enjoyed by Scotland and Ireland.

SOVIETS DISCOVER CONSPIRACY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Moscow Government wireless claims the discovery of an anti-Bolshevik conspiracy among the Left Social Revolutionaries and announces the arrest of Madame Spiridonova, Messrs. Steinburg, Kronik and others.



M. Stephen Pichon

French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has made a statement defending the progress made by the Peace Conference

LEAGUE AS SHIELD FOR AFRICAN RACES

Temperance Forces Look for the Enforcement of Liquor Prohibition Among the Protective Measures of Peace Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Temperance forces are greatly interested in Section 19 of the proposed League of Nations program, hoping that through it measures for the protection of the natives of Central Africa will be stringently enforced, according to Rollin O. Everhart of the New York Anti-Saloon League.

"The provision in the article of the League of Nations which looks to the prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic from the backward races of Africa is welcome to the temperance forces in the United States, who have already begun, by the logic of events, to look at the prohibition problem from the world-wide viewpoint and to realize that prohibition, just as is any other great moral or spiritual achievement, is not merely a possession, but a trust for the good of humanity," said Mr. Everhart. "By existing treaty obligations, the native races of Africa are supposed to be protected from the traffic in alcohol, but there has never been any provision for the enforcement of the treaty obligations. The consequence has been that the alcohol has gone on with shameless ease and to a startling and devastating extent. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Peace Conference will make its prohibition of alcohol for the good of backward races more effective than the treaties of the past have been."

"The outcry of China against the contemplated invasions of that nation by American invaders brings up another aspect of the problem which the Peace Conference may well consider. Can any strong nation justify permit a traffic, which such a nation outlaws within its own borders, to invade a backward or weaker nation, and do so under the protection of the strong nation? Here is a problem pressing for attention now. Let no American protection or aid be given brewers invading China."

PANAMA DREDGE FOR SAVANNAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

SAVANNAH, Georgia—Announcement is made that this harbor has been awarded a big Panama dredge.

COST OF WAR TO GERMANY SHOWN

Finance Minister Asks for Huge Loan From the National Assembly at Weimar

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—In a statement in the National Assembly recently, Dr. Schiffer, German Finance Minister, said that the total credits and loans during the war exceeded 140,000,000,000 marks.

WEIMAR, Germany (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press.)—Dr. Schiffer, Minister of Finance, who addressed the National Assembly today, asked that the Assembly vote a credit in the form of a loan for 25,300,000,000 marks, the greatest loan the German people ever have been asked to raise. He explained that last October the government stood on the verge of financial exhaustion. It asked then for a credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, but when this was refused raised it by means of bank-note issues.

He said that the expenditures were divided as follows: 1914, 7,700,000,000 marks; 1915, 23,000,000,000; 1916, 26,000,000,000; 1917, 39,500,000,000; 1918, 48,500,000,000. In addition 6,000,000,000 marks in treasury bonds were issued and there were credits of 9,500,000,000 marks to the allies of Germany, making a total of nearly 161,000,000,000, which exceeded by 14,000,000,000 the credits which had been granted. Credits made available by loans totaled 93,000,000,000 marks and bonds and notes issued totaled 58,000,000,000 marks.

The daily expenditure during the war ranged from 49,000,000 marks in 1914 to 135,000,000 marks in 1918. The minister explained that there had been a steady decrease in expenditures since the signing of the armistice.

He condemned the waste throughout the war and characterized the war finances as "a program of desperation." He said that the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils since the war had at times been accused unjustly, but, unfortunately, too many councils were not of advantage to the government financially.

Dr. Schiffer emphasized the imperative need of economy and said that the German people must look upon expenditures in an entirely different manner than formerly. He said that the government would need 19,000,000,000 marks during the current year to cover interest payment alone. He said the government expected to raise 3,000,000,000 marks from the sale of army stores. This sum might have been greater if the stores had not been pilfered by the troops.

No one was in a position to say whether Germany would be able to extricate herself from the present financial situation, the Finance Minister said, but it would depend in part on the kind of peace the allied powers decided upon. Germany must be patient and wait. The Minister added that Germany needs social regeneration and declared his intention to punish frauds against the government more severely than against individuals. He pleaded for a new conception of property which should eliminate the individual, or put him in the background, making the individual feel that he was merely administering his property for the state.

"Our expenditures have increased, not only because of our needs, but because of bad financial measures during the war," the Minister said. "On the assumption of a short war, considerable sums were wasted in enriching individuals improperly, in addition to the war program of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, from an economic point of view, because of the manner in which he dissipated money. At the conclusion of the war, unjustified strikes resulted in an insane struggle for higher wages, thus increasing the expenses of demobilization."

War expenditures, the Minister added, had been covered by loans of which only the interest was covered by taxation. There was no question, Dr. Schiffer said, of annulling the war loans or of seizing savings or cash in banks, but the government would have to levy taxes in keeping with the economic situation.

Operations Against Poles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The latest Berlin Government wireless messages belie the earlier Berlin report of the suspension of German operations against the Poles. The wireless announces the definite transference of German general headquarters to Kolberg and von Hindenburg's arrival there to conduct the necessary

military operations for the protection of the eastern frontiers. It continues that the Brandenburg and Silesian regiments attacked the Polish position in the Bentschen region on Feb. 12 and captured Boms after stubborn resistance by the enemy. The railway administration officials of Bromberg are reported as having notified the German military and civil authorities of their intention to cease work on Feb. 15, unless adequate measures are previously taken for the protection of Germany's eastern marches.

Berlin wireless further reports that the Bavarian Government has summoned all men capable of bearing arms to join the voluntary home defense guard for protection against Bolshevism.

Allied Fleet at Bremerhaven

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The government wireless announces the arrival at Bremerhaven of British, French and American warships with an allied commission under Commander Morat, for obtaining information regarding merchantmen in the harbor.

KARL KAUTSKY ON GERMAN SUPPLIES

German Minority Socialist Declares Food Shortage May "Lead People to the Worst"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at Berne, Karl Kautsky, a German Minority Socialist, said that the International Socialist Conference had been a success since the obstacles placed in its way had not prevented it. In Germany, things depended upon the food situation and the termination of the blockade.

The great need was hidden from the people during the war, but Germany is now the poorest country in the world, and during the next 10 years, hunger might lead people to the worst. Otherwise, the war is over. The old régime will not return, and militarism is impossible for lack of matériel, although a temporary move to the right is possible.

RUMANIAN OUTBREAK STORY UNCONFIRMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—On inquiry at the Rumanian Embassy on Saturday midday The Christian Science Monitor learned that no confirmation had been received of the Vienna report of a revolutionary movement in Rumania. The opinion expressed was that, as was the case a month previously, enemy sources have magnified some such minor disturbances as is all too common on the Continent today.

ROYALIST COLLAPSE IN OPORTO CONFIRMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Lisbon announces that the collapse of the monarchist rising and the reported arrest of Paiva Couceiro and other royalist leaders is officially confirmed. The republic was proclaimed again in Oporto by republicans there before the advancing government troops had entered the city. The government is not expected to take reprisals, but to hand over the insurgents for trial by ordinary courts.

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Wednesday and from 11 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Thursday

Stocktaking

While the total amount of merchandise (\$100,000 worth) is small in comparison with our business, due to our policy of daily stock clearances, the opportunities are scattered throughout the store and present good reasons for looking here on Wednesday or Thursday.

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FRENCH POLITICAL
RECONSTRUCTION

To Remedy Political Defects
Revealed by the Bitter Les-
sons of the War, Civic and
Other Leagues Were Formed

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Having won the war with the help of her sturdy allies, France realizes that, although she may soon be in a condition to lay down her arms, she will not be able to rest upon her laurels, free from all future care and responsibility. War has wrought many deep transformations in the public spirit in France, the importance of which is appearing particularly clearly now that the tension of the four years of the "union sacrée" is relaxing slightly, allowing people to give their attention consequently to criticism, advice, and judgment to many questions of vital interest to the country.

Reconstruction being amongst the most urgent questions of the day, it is natural that in many members of the intellectual elite of France, irrespective of class or opinion, political reconstruction should appear as an imperative necessity.

In order to effect this reconstruction of the present political system, of which the defects have been revealed to such an extent by the bitter lessons of the past four years, several leagues have been formed. All these leagues have been formed, such as the French League of Teaching, the Right and Liberty League, the League of the Peace of Right, the Alliance Committee, the League of Civic Friendship, the League of Moral Aid, and last but not least, the Civic League, pursue the same ends, viz.: to bring together those persons who, although not taking an active interest in politics, wish to place themselves at the disposal of the government in order to abolish abuses and to improve the condition of those who have suffered through the war.

The Civic League

Amongst the most active of these organizations is the Ligue Française, constituted by M. Lavisse and General Pau, irrespective of all distinction of political convictions. Soon, however, several members of the Ligue Française became convinced of the necessity for creating a center of determined Republicans, who, although demanding the same reforms as those advocated by the Ligue Française, would possess the undeniable superiority of being free from all suspicion of certain reactionary tendencies.

Thus, it was that an essentially Republican and Democratic phalanx, the members of which were for the most part recruited from amongst the leading members of the Paris University, assumed a militant form under the denomination of the Civic League.

The president of this organization, which is each day developing more fully, is Prof. E. Denis, whilst amongst the members of the committee are to be found such names as Professors Brunet, Bloch, Glotz, and Pfister of the Sorbonne, Dr. Broca of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute.

The committee of the Civic League, which recognizes the necessity of placing the right man in the right place, has entrusted the task of drawing up the program of the league to M. H. Berthelmy, professor of law of the Faculty of Paris, whose competence in matters of legislation is universally recognized. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called on him to obtain certain details as to the general working order of this organization—the importance of which is still further demonstrated by the innumerable branches which are daily being created throughout all France—M. Berthelmy replied:

"What is the Ligue Civique? A group of French citizens conscious of their rights and of their duties, firmly, irrevocably attached to Republican institutions, who recognize the gravity of the present hour, and who foresee the difficulties of the morrow."

League's Special Demands

Questioned as to what were the special demands of the league, M. Berthelmy replied: "The league asks the government to govern with a firm hand, by organizing both production and consumption, by pitilessly punishing all profiteering, by taking strenuous measures against anarchy and demoralization. It further demands that the Chamber and the Senate shall remain faithful to the pact of the union sacrée which has enabled us to win the war, and shall take into consideration only the true business of the country, whilst renouncing all personal or local politics. It also asks all French citizens, be they intellectuals, business men, workmen, peasants, to strive to develop within themselves and around them the sentiment of civic duty, whilst preparing themselves for the efforts which the economical situation resulting from the great war will exact of each one of us."

To a question as to what were the principal reforms the Ligue Civique was bent upon obtaining, M. Berthelmy answered: "The program of the reforms advocated by the league may be summed up thus: electoral, parliamentary, and governmental reform. The reform of the political organization of France is quite indispensable. It has become a general habit to lay the blame for all abuses and shortcomings on the French administration. 'Now,' continued M. Berthelmy, 'French administration is excellent—it was conceived by Napoleon and responds to all the necessities of the Republic; one may even say that it is this most unjustly criti-

cized administration which has upheld the Republic throughout its numerous vicissitudes. Of course there are some defects; for instance, the intrusion of politics in the machinery of the administration. French administration has been disorganized by introducing into it political leaders instead of regular administrators, and by allowing syndicates of officials to be formed.

Needed Political Reforms

"The reform to be accomplished in the political institutions of France is not a great one," continued M. Berthelmy thoughtfully. "To realize it, it is unnecessary to have recourse to revolutionary upheavals, as some seem to believe, nor does it necessitate a constitution, as in 1848, nor a reform of the régime itself. The Ligue Civique demands that the doctrine of the separation of power should be respected. The deputies are the representatives of public opinion, but unfortunately they also insist on being considered the representatives of efficiency."

"Now," continued M. Berthelmy energetically, "if you want a good-fitting coat you do not cut it yourself, but you go to a tailor; you choose your stuff and style, and give all the directions you think fit. Then, perhaps after several fittings, the tailor delivers you a coat which exactly answers your purpose. Now the same thing applies exactly to the making of laws; it is right that through the deputies it has elected the people should demand the laws it wishes, but it should instruct the making and drawing up of these laws to a superior council of legislators, which would submit them for the approval or disapproval of the deputies—the representatives of public opinion. Every man in his place is our motto."

Amongst other reforms which the Ligue Civique is striving to obtain, and as a large portion of public opinion shares its views it has a very good chance of succeeding—may be mentioned the suppression of professional representation in the Chamber of Deputies, the creation of a supreme court to insure the respect of the Constitution—this court to be composed of jurists belonging to both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, as well as to the Council of State and to the law faculty, and to be presided over by the chief executive. The Ligue Civique also demands the suppression of parliamentary initiative in financial matters, as it believes that all such initiative should be constitutionally reserved for the government. As far as governmental reforms are concerned, the Ligue Civique believes that the President of the French Republic should no longer be elected only by the members of the legislative assemblies, but that his election should be entrusted to an electoral body to include, besides the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the members of the Councils Généraux.

Reconstructing Ministry

The Ligue Civique also thinks that a remedy for the present instability of ministers could be found if the ministers were selected outside parliament, or at least if deputies or senators, before becoming ministers, had to resign their functions as representatives of the people. It also believes that the present system of ministerial solidarity which obliges all the ministers of the government to resign if one of their colleagues incurs the disapprobation of the Chamber, should be altered, and that instead, the question of resignation should be between the Prime Minister and each of his colleagues taken individually, except in particularly serious circumstances, when the opinion of the Cabinet Council should be asked.

In fact, the Ligue Civique, the ideas of which are making rapid progress throughout France, thanks to the ceaseless energy of those entrusted with their propagation, is what may be termed, in Prof. H. Berthelmy's own words, "A School of Civicism." And he added conclusively: "We members of the Ligue Civique wish to become professors of civicism, and we sincerely and ardently hope that our words may be listened to, like those of professors or teachers charged to form public opinion, in order to contribute to the 'rélevement' of the French democracy of tomorrow."

SILVER MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

LONDON, England—The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Cornelius van den Heuvel, coxswain of the lifeboat at Cadzand, Holland, and to Jac. Mijstelhe, Jac. La Gasse, J. C. Gales, J. Colpa, A. Bos, E. Dymelink, and H. Daelman. On Aug. 16 last a British aeroplane containing two officers was badly damaged by anti-aircraft guns over Zebrugge. Van den Heuvel observed that the machine was in trouble and ran and informed a Dutch medical officer in whose service he was, and this officer telephoned to Oostburg for a motor ambulance. In the meantime van den Heuvel called for volunteers to man the lifeboat, and the other men named above responded to his call. The damaged machine was well within the line of Dutch territorial waters and was still being attacked by two German planes. Van den Heuvel accordingly shouted to the coast battery to open fire and the Germans then hurried away. The British machine was unable to make the beach and was obliged to alight on the minefield off Cadzand, with the upper plane flush with the surface of the water. Notwithstanding the great risk incurred, the lifeboat then proceeded to the rescue of the two occupants, one of whom was found to be badly wounded. The injured officer was drawn into the lifeboat, while another boat, belonging to a patrol steamer, rescued his companion. The injured officer was rowed ashore and was then driven to Oostburg, where he was attended to.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 582)

That Flaw in Community Organization
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It is with distinct interest that I have read the editorial in your issue of Jan. 31, which carries the heading, "A Flaw in Community Organization." The editorial has the greater value to us since at all times we welcome thoughtful criticism of the plans and work of the Council of National Defense. It is plain, however, that you have misinterpreted the thought of our suggestions on leadership for community organization throughout the United States, and I therefore take the liberty of presenting to you comment upon your editorial, and upon our program in connection with the movement in question which will, I believe, illumine the matter from a more salient angle. You do not oppose but apparently agree with the principle of community organization, and your doubt is directed toward the wisdom of the council's recommendation. You have apparently read our plan of the principle of centralization, and control, perhaps overlooking in the early part of the statement which forms the basis of your editorial the council's stated belief that during the period of demobilization there is even greater need for local and centralized effort than there was during the war emergency itself. It was, in fact, upon this definite assumption that the council set out still further to decentralize its already highly decentralized field machinery, comprising the national units of the state, county, community and municipal councils of defense. As a matter of fact, we have gone so far as to ask each state legislature to create small inter-departmental state bodies which should become the head center in each state of the community councils. From this you may readily perceive that it is the intention of the Council of National Defense to step aside at the proper time, as it has done in so many other instances since its permanent organization. The council, it may be pointed out, has often been characterized as a great administrative laboratory which has been willing to create agencies in the national interest and then to allocate them to their proper abiding places. The War Industries Board, the Aircraft Production Board, and the Commercial Economy Board are examples in point.

With regard to community organization, we have suggested, and we believe rightly, centralization of leadership, but this is a totally different thing from, and in no sense partakes of, the nature of control. That is why we have recommended to the states that the several state departments most intimately connected with community life be included in the proposed bureau or commission. In a broad and national sense, community organization is a new thought with the people of this country, and to withhold from those interested in its opportunities the benefit of the suggestions which would come from national leadership would be to delay putting into use an impulse of unquestioned benefit to all of our people. Law, as expressed in organization for leadership, should be invoked to give direction to this movement because no other method will be effective. In the absence of the stimulant of a real emergency, voluntary leadership always falls to the ground when facing the problem of the community as a whole. This is because voluntary leadership always specializes, and can command the enthusiasm of only those who are interested in the activities of the particular agency involved. A community council is something more than the amalgamation or coordination of agencies; it is the organization of the entire community in its own interest. The component parts of a community will not follow the leadership of any one group or agency dedicated to a particular performance, but will follow public leadership which is directed only toward the betterment of the communities themselves.

Free expression of thought and action would not be interfered with by the consummation of the council's plan. Rather would it be increased. One of the cardinal principles upon which we build is that the organization of a community council gives to each member of the community the right and opportunity freely to voice his own thoughts on community welfare. We fully subscribe to your suggestion that compulsion of groups and individuals, exercised against the majority, is not to be tolerated. The records of the Council of National Defense composed of the secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor throughout the war are full of warning against and condemnation of such procedure wherever followed. If the composition of any one community abuses the purposes of its organization, that in itself is something which our plan could not control, nor do I believe that it could be controlled through any other plan. A worthy cause, however, is not to be condemned, as The Christian Science Monitor is fully aware, because there may be individual instances where its purpose is violated.

I wholly agree with you that activities normally voluntary should remain voluntary. Again I call to your attention that all of our recommendations as to community organization are saturated with the principle of the retention of voluntary action. Experience, however, has abundantly proved that voluntary leadership of community interests, as a permanent plan, is futile.

The fundamental error of your criticism is that you assume that we are asking that law be called into play to enforce the will of the majority to the exclusion of consideration of the rights of the minority. Nothing could be wider of our purpose, or less consonant with our plan. We recognize that a democracy can be just and orderly only when the rights of the minority are respected. We have merely advocated that, through unified and intelligent leadership there may be supplied to communities the impulse to organize for the free interchange of thought and purpose, and that organized communities may obtain through central leadership, acting merely as a clearing house and coordinating force, the benefit of the experience and developments in the organization of life of other communities. This in essence has been the basis upon which the Council of National Defense, as only one part of its functions, has during the war guided and coordinated the work of the great council of defense system, reaching into almost every hamlet of the nation. For the rest, permit me to reiterate that now when the war is over this work must be more and more decentralized to a point where no possible charge of partisanship or paternalism can lie.

You can be no more earnest than we are in your hope that legislatures will see to it that this movement is indeed made safe for democracy. We believe that our suggestions mean just that. We do not assume that they, or any that can be made, will in themselves solve all the problems of community life. We do believe, however, that we have put forth a well-considered program for wise and orderly leadership for community organization to the end that the development and betterment of the individual may be reflected in the life of the community itself. Finally we offer this central thought: One of the great lessons of the war to America is to be found in the demonstrated interdependence of social effort. No or do we not wish to make it possible in the national interest to draw permanent dividends from the superb cooperation born out of the war?

(Signed) GROSVENOR CLARKSON,
Director United States Council of
National Defense.
Washington, District of Columbia, Feb. 10, 1919.

The editorial here referred to did not question the purpose and motive of Mr. Clarkson's proposal; it raised a question as to possible untoward results. What this writer was insisting on was the possibility of an organization, evolved for one purpose, being, at a later period, utilized for an end its original sponsor would himself have deprecated.—The Editor.

BRITAIN'S TRADE
WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—All the incoming steamers from Buenos and Rio are full of passengers who are returning after some years of expatriation. They are mostly anxious as to the resumption of trade with South America. It seems, however, that the British Government will for some time to come only permit trade between Great Britain and South America in articles which are needed for use here. Much speculation exists as to the future of the German ships in South American waters. The vessels in Chilean waters, some 300,000 tons in capacity, were all damaged by the Germans with one exception, but the British Government, since it stopped the sale of ships to Chileans acting for German agents, is sending out machinery to see if it is possible to patch them up and bring them home to Europe for final repair. There are, too, a large number of German ships in Argentine waters and a certain number in Uruguayan, but most of those in Brazilian harbors are on the sea in active use.

Ever since the armistice the German agents have been less noticeable and the entry of the United States into the war made a great difference to the ability of Germans to trade with Americans. The prohibition did not stop the sale of ships to Chileans acting for German agents, is sending out machinery to see if it is possible to patch them up and bring them home to Europe for final repair. There are, too, a large number of German ships in Argentine waters and a certain number in Uruguayan, but most of those in Brazilian harbors are on the sea in active use.

The former is largely ill-trained. In all the other countries the people are very much on the side of the Entente. The Portuguese Minister at Buenos Aires, who is one of the delegates of his country, has just reached Lisbon on his way to Paris. Generally speaking, the economic condition of all the South American republics is good, though there is considerable anxiety as to the future.

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SEEKING OUT MANY
INVENTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I have before me an article written by that fertile author, "Anon," somewhere about the year 1825. I do not quite know why he calls his articles "Automatons," for in the body of the article he contemplates to the Greek and produces a pleasant and high-sounding sentence about "Ancient automata," but let us leave grammar and come to good high-sounding marvels such as "Archytas Flying Dove."

The inventor is said (the narrator is a cautious man throughout) to have flourished at Tarentum about 400 B. C. He was a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and he produced a wooden dove which reminds one of Lewis Carroll's Anglo-Saxon messenger who fetched but did not carry, in that it alighted but could not rise! Aulus Gellius in his "Noctes Atticae" accounts for its performances by the theory that "it was suspended by balancing and moved by a secretly inclosed aura," an explanation which does not seem to explain very much.

The celebrated John Miller's wooden eagle was of more ambitious flight. When the Emperor Maximilian approached the gates of Nuremberg, it "descended," saluted him, and hovered over his person. One wonders whether Maximilian really cared for this performance.

This same John Miller also made an iron fly (our author here intrenches himself behind "various writers of credit" unnamed, whom he cites as authorities for this tale, which would "start from his hand at table, and after flying round to each of the guests, return, as if weighed, to the protection of his master. And to match this faithful iron fly, we are told that 'Watchmakers mention an iron spider of great ingenuity' which could apparently creep and climb, but could not spin.

There is an interesting account of an hydraulic clock presented to the Emperor Charlemagne, by the Caliph Haroun al Raschid, which is said to have excited the admiration of all Europe. Twelve little doors divided the dial into the 12 hours. As each hour came round its own proper door opened and a ball fell striking upon a brazen bell. The door then stayed open. When all the doors had opened a procession of 12 mounted knights emerged, rode round the dial and closed the doors.

Lubek possessed, in the year 1405, a somewhat similar clock. At noon and at midnight the figures of the 12 Apostles came out of folding doors, and passed bowing before an image of the Savior. Another famous clock was made by the elder Le Droz about the middle of the Eighteenth Century, and by him given to the King of Spain. It was ornamented by a sheep whose bleatings are described as "life-like," and a dog keeping guard over a basket of fruit. If anyone touched the fruit, which was not fastened in any way, the dog would "growl, snarl, crash his teeth and endeavor to bite."

The son of this Le Droz made a snuff box, a description of which occurs in a learned and obsolete work entitled "Dr. Hutton's Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary."

This box, which was made of gold, measured four and a half by three inches, and had a thickness of one and a half inches. The box was double, one partition for snuff, but in the other—let Mr. Collinson, the learned doctor's correspondent, describe: "In the other, as soon as the lid was opened, there rose up a very small bird of green enameled gold, sitting upon a gold stand. Immediately this minute curiosity wagged its tail, shook its wings, opened its bill of white enameled gold, and poured forth, minute as it was (being only three-fourths of an inch from the beak to the extremity of the tail) such a clear melodious song as would have filled a room of 20 or 30 feet square with its harmony." This must really have been a very pretty toy.

Toy—there we have the keynote of all these inventions—they were toys. They involved an extraordinary expenditure of ingenuity and labor, and served no purpose, for until we enter the Nineteenth Century invention and use were totally divorced. Nor is the reason far to seek. Human prejudice is always willing to be amused. Like the Athenians of old, and a good many nowadays folk, it delights in hearing and telling "of some new thing." But it hates to be instructed, it abominates having to change its lag-behind, stick-in-the-mud methods. So for many, many centuries your inventor trod the Way Perilous. Wooden doves—yes, by

all means, marvelous clocks and watches, and mechanical toys—why, certainly; anything useful, anything that broadened the view, lightened the path, or showed the far horizon—no, and no, and no.

The toymaker might be paid and petted, but for Galileo, and the thousand other great men who lived in times unworthy of them, there was the dark shadow of the prison, and the bright flame of the stake.

So the toymakers held the field until that great explosion in human thought, one of whose manifestations was the French Revolution, burst some of the unseen barriers, and the tide of invention rose, rose, and is rising still.

PARIS MUSEUMS WILL
SOON BE REOPENED

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—One of the most irrefutable proofs that Paris is gradually resuming its normal life is that its famous museums, which had been closed since the first months of the hostilities, whilst the art treasures they contained were sent to more tranquil climates, are about to reopen their doors.

Thus, in the Louvre museum a grand spring cleaning is being carried on with the utmost energy, under the direction of the different "conservateurs" in charge of the many sections of this temple of art. It is hoped that the Egyptian and Assyrian sections will be ready to receive visitors by the end of January. The picture galleries will open later, as the masterpieces of the Louvre have not, as yet, returned from Toulouse, where most of them have been stored for safety. Even when they have arrived some time will elapse before they can all be put on view again, as they will have to be remounted and refitted into their respective frames, which will, in their turn, have to be dug out from the crammed garrets and lumber rooms of the old palace. One cannot hope, therefore, to obtain free access to the Louvre museum before several months have elapsed, for one has to reckon with the proverbial slowness of French officialdom.

At the end of January, M. E. Harau-court, curator of the Musée de Cluny, intends to reopen the doors of this romantic and historic old dwelling facing the Sorbonne in the rue du Sommerard. It is most probable that this museum, perhaps the most picturesque in Paris, situated on the ruins of the Thermes of Julian, will receive many visitors, who will be happy to be able to wander once more amongst its remarkable collections of heterogeneous objects, belonging for the most part to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth centuries, which are an inexhaustible mine of delight for all who know how to unravel the intricate psychology of the past, thanks to these rare relics of its artistic and domestic life.

The Luxembourg Museum finds itself in the same position as the Louvre, but whilst awaiting the return of its prodigious masterpieces, the conservateur, M. Léonce Beréltre, intends to continue to organize several exhibitions of the works of artists of other countries. The museum of St. Germain is almost completely reorganized, whilst those of Versailles and of Trianon will no doubt be opened shortly, although some important works are being carried out in the central hall of the Palace of Versailles.

And as everything in Paris "ends in songs," it is to be presumed that the return of the works of art to their respective hanging places will furnish subjects for more than one witty couplet in those "reviews" with which the most Parisian of theaters always play in the new year.

TORRENS BILL DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
BUTTE, Montana—The Torrens land title bill, fostered and strongly urged by the Non-Partisan League, has been killed in the Legislature.

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AMERICAN INDIANS
DEMAND LOYALTY

True to United States, They
Petition for Elimination of
Foreign Societies and Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The American Indian, strictly loyal to the United States in the war, has no use for German, for foreign language parochial schools, or for foreign societies, but would eliminate all of these things and would see more attention paid in the schools to United States Government and United States history, according to a petition by Eugene Bear's Heart and 46 members of the Teton Dakota tribe at Ft. Yates, North Dakota. The petition was filed with the North Dakota House of Representatives, being addressed to Representative W. L. Caddell, and was made a part of the House record. It says, in part:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Sioux County, North Dakota, request that you present the following petition to the next session of the state Legislature and use your utmost endeavor to have adequate laws framed and enacted in relation thereto:

"Whereas there are many people of foreign birth residing in North Dakota who have never become citizens and who have never learned the language of our country; and

"Whereas these people have persistently refused to send their children to our public schools, where they can learn the American language and become familiar with American institutions;

"Whereas large numbers of such people of German birth or German descent have throughout the present war with Germany not only shown their lack of understanding of American institutions, but have either openly or secretly espoused the cause of Germany;

"Therefore, we demand that such legislation be enacted at the next session of the North Dakota Legislature as will forever abolish this pernicious condition."

"We demand that the law permitting declarants to vote be repealed, and that an act be enacted which shall specifically provide that no person except a citizen of the United States, shall have the right to vote in the State of North Dakota."

"We demand that in so far as compatible with the treaties of the United States, laws be enacted prohibiting the holding of property by aliens."

"We demand that a law be enacted providing for a strict supervision of all parochial schools, and forbidding the teaching of the German language or any other foreign language in such schools."

"We demand the passage of a law prohibiting the formation of foreign societies or organizations of foreign peoples, either of secret or open nature for any purpose whatever."

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CABINET'S DEFENSE
IN AFFAIRE BRIEY

French Reconstruction Minister
Denies Charges That Briey
Mines Were Left Undefended
at the Opening of the War

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—L'affaire Briey was the subject of ministerial statements in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday. M. Loucheur, Minister for Industrial Reconstruction, replied to accusations against the government, brought in a former debate, by the following statements:

Firstly, the Germans extracted very little iron from Briey. They obtained it elsewhere and could have obtained much more.

Secondly, the Germans did not produce a single ton of cast-iron at Briey. Thirdly, French aviators frequently bombarded both the German and the French Lorraine mining basin in 1917 and 1918.

As to the orders given by certain generals forbidding bombardment of the Briey basin, M. Loucheur said he could find no trace of them, but since the government wished full light on the whole matter, a commission of inquiry would be appointed.

M. Painlevé, War Minister from March to October, 1917, declared that no instruction had been given by him to restrain the Briey bombardment, neither had he been solicited to do so. M. Painlevé added that in October, 1917 Marshal Pétain had written a request to the American aviation department, asking that an enormous effort should be made on the factories of annexed Lorraine.

M. Loucheur further defended the Comité des Forges metallurgiques who had given their devoted support to the country during the war. He however, condemned the slackness of the metal trade before the war, and called for a policy of intensive production, which alone would enable the country to maintain her place in the after-war economic struggle.

This closed the debate, in which M. Loucheur, in a masterly manner, outlined the policy by which French industries will be transferred from a war to a peace basis.

FIRM ACTION BY
SPANISH CABINET

Catalonian Obstruction in Cortes
Causes Introduction of "Guillotine" — Strikes Continue

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Owing to the obstruction of the budget debate by the Catalonians and Left, the government has decided on the application of the guillotine, hitherto unknown in the Cortes. Reports of labor troubles in various districts multiply, and the gravity of the situation increases. The general strike at Cadiz produced encounters between the strikers and police, while a serious disturbance has occurred at Granada, mainly owing to the revelations of political corruption. Martial law was proclaimed, and the government has recalled the civil governor and ordered the Mayor's dismissal.

This is one of the first demonstrations against the political corruption, rampant in Spain. The Premier forebodes drastic measures against the offenders. If he really opposes the system vigorously, he will be attacking a system for which the majority parties in the Cortes are clearly responsible.

Don Jaime's proclamation censuring the pro-Germanism of a section of his party, has not met with the party's general approval, and the Carlist leader, Vasquez de Mella, replied with a counter-manifesto. A party split seems inevitable, and a number of the pretender's supporters are stated likely to abandon the cause and give full allegiance to the régime.

SIR MARK SYKES PASSES AWAY
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Col. Sir Mark Sykes, M. P., passed away yesterday in Paris. In commenting on the event, the London bureau of the Zionist Organization pays tribute to his deep understanding of Jewish aspirations, and adds that his profound grasp of the needs of the Near East made him one of the most ardent friends of Zionism.

Sir Mark Sykes represented the Central Hill division in the House of Commons since 1911, and at the last election was returned for the same division on the Coalition Unionist ticket. He was educated at Monaco.

Brussels and Cambridge, and served in South Africa in 1902. He held various military commands in the Yorkshire regiment and in the territorial force. He had traveled considerably in the East and was the author of "Through Five Turkish Provinces," "The Caliph's Last Heritage," and other works.

BELGIUM ASKS FOR
FINANCIAL SUCCOR

Reconstruction Minister Urges
Allies to Advance Indemnities
That Germany Must Pay

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—The critical period through which Belgium is passing was the subject of an important debate in the Chamber of Deputies, when Mr. Jaspar, Minister of Economic Reconstruction, described the government effort to deal with the transport crisis and the organization of Belgian credit abroad. The Minister expressed a hope that the Allies would meet Belgium's immense need for raw and manufactured goods.

"We need all our energy," he added, "for the moment has come when the question of our existence is at stake. If the Allies do not intervene immediately, particularly by advancing indemnities which the Germans will have to pay, then the ruin of the Belgian nation will be irremediable."

As a result of a Cabinet Council decision, the Belgian Government has placed the railways, posts, telegraphs, and telephone services, under military requisition. The requisition covers matériel and personnel, and entails in case of insubordination, trial by court-martial.

PRAISE EXPRESSED
FOR LEAGUE SCHEME

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Lord Buckmaster and Lord Parmoor, two leading English law authorities, who have taken prominent parts in advancing the League of Nations, express satisfaction with the draft scheme as an effective plan.

Lord Buckmaster, former Lord Chancellor, said: "Had all diplomatic documents that preceded this war been published in Germany, and six months, instead of six weeks, given for reflection, I doubt if even the German Government would have forced its people to fight. Lies may live through a night and a day, but truth and justice must in the end prevail. I believe in the League of Nations, and regard its establishment as one of the great steps of progress in the history of the world."

Lord Parmoor said the chief points, apart from the organization, are proposals regarding disarmament and publicity. These two safeguards, if carried out in reality, will bring about the desired result of a peaceful settlement of international difficulties, he believes.

Lord Buckmaster declared himself satisfied with the proposed machinery for the league, stating that the important thing was that there should be substituted for the old continuity of the national foreign policy, a new continuity of international foreign policy of strict justice. From this point of view, it was perhaps not desirable that either delegates to the league, or its policy, should be affected by the ups and downs of domestic party politics of any nation.

Lord Parmoor said the chief points, apart from the organization, are proposals regarding disarmament and publicity. These two safeguards, if carried out in reality, will bring about the desired result of a peaceful settlement of international difficulties, he believes.

SALZBURG DIET FOR
UNION WITH GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Berlin Government wireless announces that the Diet of Salzburg adopted a motion for union with Germany. The Hamburg Soviet telegraphed the German armistice commission, undertaking to use their whole force to see that the arrangements for food distribution remain as inviolable as the Red Cross institutions. Von Hindenburg has appealed to the German people to unite to fight against Bolshevism.

BRITISH BOOK ON
OUTBREAK OF WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Prof. C. W. C. Oman's book, "The Outbreak of the War of 1914-1918," which is based on British official documents, has been permitted to see many documents not hitherto published, and has personally been in touch with many diplomatic representatives on the Continent in August, 1914. The book contains the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, published for the first time in England in full.

RADICALS HIRED
TO RUIN RUSSIA

Bolshevism Deliberately Intro-
duced Into Country by German
Government, According to
Testimony in Senate Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Judiciary sub-committee which is investigating lawless activities in the United States heard more testimony on Monday substantiating facts already before it relating to the chaos and utter demoralization Bolshevism has brought upon Russia.

In the course of his testimony Roger E. Simmons, formerly United States Consul at Petrograd, revealed facts which make certain the guilt of officials of the Imperial German Government in the plot to render Russia helpless by the introduction in that country of the most diabolical form of anarchy conceivable—Bolshevism. The revelations made by Consul Simmons are part of a sworn statement made by his informant to the consul-general in Petrograd, and are here given the public for the first time.

Radical Schools Studied

"My informant," said Consul Simmons, "was a Russian Socialist who was teaching school in Germany at the time the war broke out. He has served his time in Siberia and had worked long to bring about a revolution that would free the Russian people from their woes. One day a man came to him, a German, and said: 'The Imperial Chancellor wants a Russian to go to Switzerland and make a study of the various schools of socialism there and find out which one is the most radical. The Chancellor is willing to appropriate 5,000,000 marks for the use of the most radical school's members if they will go into Russia and start their propaganda there.'"

"My informant took the proposition to an American friend, who, after studying the proposition over, advised him to accept it, as he might learn something of use to the Allies. So this man went to Switzerland and moved among all the schools of socialism and learned all about each one. He returned to Germany and in a 300-page report advised the Chancellor that the Socialist school headed by Lenin was the most radical, but he advised the Chancellor that the Lenin school was so bad that the application of its teachings to Russia would result in chaos. He was commended for his work. Later he joined the forces of Kerensky, who gave him important work to do."

"To me this man's experience, the revelations of Mr. Simmons and the further evidence furnished by the presence on innumerable occasions of German officers in the Bolshevik ranks should be ample to prove the direct connection of the German Imperial Government with the plot to destroy Russia, or to render her so helpless that she would be negligible as a force."

The fact was later brought out that after the lumber industry had been destroyed under Bolshevism "rule," the Germans came in and bought at small prices a large number of mills, the country was denuded of food by the Germans and all materials transportable have been removed to Germany.

Instances of Terrorism

Mr. Simmons related many instances of terrorism which he said was not the result of chance but of organization and a fixed policy. In fact, according to the evidence, about the only organization existing in Russia is the one which contemplates the application of terroristic methods for the destruction of capitalism and the reduction of all classes to the level of the proletariat. The entire mass of people in Russia are slaves of the Bolsheviks, who are their taskmasters. Former officers in the Russian Army by the thousands have been forced to serve in the Bolshevik Army to save their families from starving. The nationalization of the financial system and of the industrial system has resulted in their practical extinction. The picking of the pockets of persons who draw money from the banks is carried on under an organized system. Mr. Simmons himself lost 14,000 rubles in this way going from the bank to the consulate. Y. M. C. A. workers, the treasurer of the International Har-

vester Company, and many other Americans had similar experiences. Mr. Simmons read official proclamations and documents concerning changes promulgated in the family and home relations which members of the sub-committee consider the vilest crime ever conceived against the sanctity of the home in the history of the race.

SECTARIAN ISSUE IN
NEBRASKA SCHOOLS

Lower House Passes Bill Making
It a Misdemeanor for Any
Teacher to Wear in Public
Schools Any Religious Garb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The Nebraska lower house has just passed a bill which makes the wearing in any public school, by any teacher, of any dress of any religious sect, order or denomination a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment. It also imposes a penalty upon any board of education or on any other governing school body knowingly permitting any public-school teacher to remain on duty who has failed to comply with the provisions of the act.

Members of the House, representing districts with a heavy German-born or German-descended population, stated during the discussion upon the measure that in many of the districts the only public-school teachers employed are Roman Catholic nuns and that their desks are littered with Roman Catholic emblems. In Cedar County, for example, it was stated that there are four districts in which the public schools are held in buildings erected by the Roman Catholic church upon Roman Catholic church property, and which are supported by public taxation and share in the support given by the State in its semi-annual apportionments of the earnings upon the \$10,000,000 permanent school fund, although the teaching in them is conducted by nuns.

Children Denied Admittance

In one district, it was declared, a farm renter was compelled to move because his children were denied admittance to the school. In another a party that went out from Hartington, the county seat, during the Red Cross drive of last May, to hold a rally in the district schoolhouse, found it entirely dismantled and was told the teaching was done in the Roman Catholic property down the road. In another, where the district failed to make its quota on the war savings stamp drive, the Roman Catholic priest took \$1000 worth. A little later he preached a patriotic sermon. A committee from his congregation went to the church authorities, representing by a German priest who was unsuccessfully prosecuted in the Federal Court on an indictment growing out of his attitude toward the government while at war, and the priest who had purchased the stamps was transferred.

All of these districts are heavily populated by Germans. Several members, in explaining their votes, said that if the point of the priests who had protested against the State's laying hands on the parochial schools was well taken, then it was proper for the State to pass a law barring nuns as public school teachers on the ground that the church should keep its hands off the State.

COALITION IN NORWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Sunday)—Settlement of the Norwegian Government crisis is still pending, but is expected shortly as the former Premier, Mr. Michelsen, has agreed to form a cabinet with the support of the Right and Left.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER
HAS PASSED AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the Canadian House of Commons, passed away shortly after noon on Monday.

However much he may have fallen away from that attitude in practice, during the past few years, there can be no question that, throughout the greater part of his career, Sir Wilfrid Laurier sought to appeal for sympathy and union between the French and the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
from photograph by Paul Thompson

English races in Canada as the secret of the future of the Dominion. A short stay of some eight or nine months, when quite a boy, with a Presbyterian family in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, whither he was sent to attend a Protestant elementary school, with a view to learning English, left a permanent impression upon his career. He became as great a master of the English language as he was of his own tongue, and, in his early days, was full of generous enthusiasm as regards the unity of the two races in Canada.

Thus when he finally left McGill University, after taking the law course, he was chosen to deliver the valedictory address for his class, and one of the main themes of his speech was an appeal for more unity and understanding between the French and English in Canada. That was in the days before confederation, and confederation was the great question which made parties and leaders. Young Laurier was quickly in the thick of the struggle. He began to practice law in Montreal, but, before long, removed to Athabasca, the seat of one of the superior courts of Quebec, where he opened a law office. At the same time, he launched out into journalism as editor of a newspaper of extreme French sentiment, called Le Déracheur, and he threw himself wholeheartedly into the campaign against confederation, under the leadership of Sir Antoine Dorion.

Wins Political Distinction
Then, in 1871, came his election to the Quebec Legislature, and, almost immediately afterward, his leap to fame as an orator. Even at that time, he had all the attributes of a great speaker, and so rapid was his advance in public favor that, three years later, he entered the Dominion House of Commons under the leadership of Mackenzie, avowing a moderate protectionist policy. He was wont to declare that if he were in Great Britain he would be a free trader; but that, in Canada, a certain measure of protection was the price a young country had to pay for its development. He was never, however, very enthusiastic about it, and when, after serving for a short time as Minister of Inland Revenue, his party went out of office, he associated himself with the Hon. Edward Blake, who succeeded Mackenzie as leader of the party, in a sustained opposition to high tariff.

He figured prominently, too, in the opposition to the building of the

Canadian Pacific Railway, and in the long-drawn-out struggle between Sir John Macdonald and the leaders of the Liberal Party to settle the legislative rights of the provinces under the Constitution.

Becomes Liberal Leader

The next great way-mark in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's career was when, in 1887, he succeeded Blake in the leadership of the Liberal Party. He entered upon his task at a peculiarly difficult time. Feeling between the French and English had been tremendously stirred over the second Riel rebellion, and everywhere, it was supposed that his appointment as leader of the Liberal Party would arouse the utmost prejudice in the English-speaking provinces. From the first, however, Sir Wilfrid won popularity, even in these provinces, and quickly displayed those really remarkable qualities of personal leadership which afterward became his distinguishing feature. Nine years later, he carried the country at a general election, was called upon by Lord Aberdeen to form a government, and became the first French-Canadian Prime Minister of Canada.

During the next 15 years, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was, far and away, the most outstanding figure in Canadian politics. His power remained unbroken, and he exercised a personal supremacy in the political field which few parallels in any country. His policy was still strongly imperial, designed to unite the French and English in Canada, and also to bring Canada into closer relations with the Empire as a whole. Thus one of the chief features of his administration was the fiscal preference of 33 1-3 per cent in favor of goods imported into Canada from Great Britain; whilst his dispatch of Canadian contingents to South Africa during the Boer War was recognized as setting a precedent of great importance. He made his first visit to England on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and he represented Canada at the Colonial trade conference in 1902, and also in the Imperial conferences held in the British capital in 1907 and 1911.

Loses on Reciprocity

In 1911, his government advocated a measure of trade reciprocity with the United States, and was defeated, and resigned office. Sir Wilfrid, however, remained leader of the Liberal Party, and on the outbreak of the great war showed himself, once again, a strong supporter of the Imperial cause. How this support, always theoretically wholehearted, gradually, in practice, degenerated into a policy of petty opposition to Sir Robert Borden and his Union Government is a story all too well known. Sir Wilfrid Laurier lost many of his followers, and one of his latest efforts was to secure the rehabilitation of his party by proclaiming a kind of general amnesty for those who had seceded from his leadership on the question of conscription and his war policy generally.

In all this last phase, Sir Wilfrid Laurier displayed, to an ever increasing extent, that falling which, throughout, was the one outstanding defect of his political career, namely, opportunism. It is a defect, of course, inevitably associated with that peculiarly personal leadership which Sir Wilfrid exercised and with that peculiarly personal appeal upon which he so greatly depended to attain his ends. To such a man, in spite of his many remarkable qualities, the purely impersonal attitude of Sir Robert Borden, with his readiness to efface himself, if, by so doing, he could do anything to help his country at a time of tremendous crisis, was largely unintelligible, and the war, of course, dealt pitilessly with such an attitude. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, will always fill a place all his own in Canadian history.

MME. BRESHKOVSKY
VISITS BOSTON

She Is the Guest of Woman Suffragists and Is to Make Numerous Addresses This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky arrived in Boston on Monday afternoon to make an appeal in behalf of the people of Russia. She was greeted at the South Station by a delegation of officers of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, headed by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the president, and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, the vice-president. A delegation of men representing the Russian, Czech-Slovak and Polish nationalities, was also in attendance.

While in Boston, Mme. Breshkovsky will be the guest of Miss Blackwell, who is the biographer of the visitor. Tonight she will be the principal speaker at a dinner given in her honor by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at the Hotel Copley-Plaza.

On Wednesday afternoon she will address the undergraduates at Wellesley College, making an appeal particularly for educational aid for the Russians. That night she will be entertained at a meeting at the residence of Mrs. John C. Lee in Wellesley. On Thursday at 2 p. m. Mme. Breshkovsky will deliver an address before the members of the Woman's City Club of Boston, leaving for New York City that night. She will return to Boston on Sunday, Feb. 23, when she will speak at a meeting at the residence of William Lloyd Garrison in West Newton. That evening she will be the principal speaker at a meeting in Cambridge, held jointly by the Cambridge suffragists, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Civic Forum of Cambridge, at the First Parish Church.

Early next week Mme. Breshkovsky is to address a public meeting in Boston.

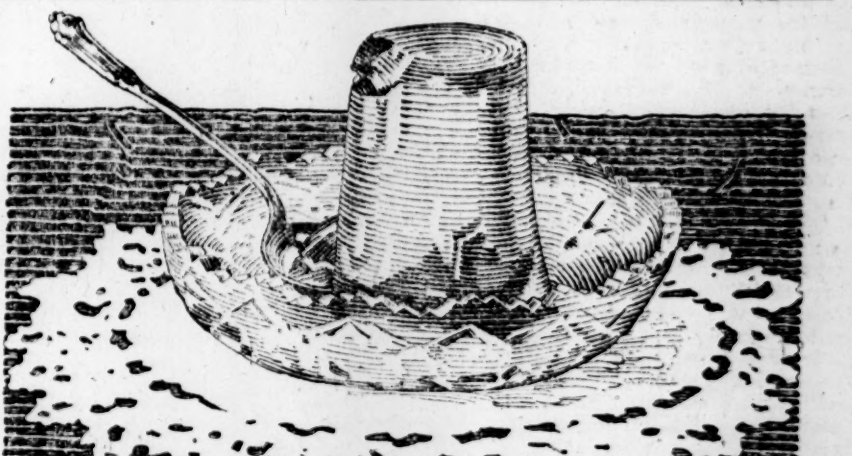
Russia's most pressing need at the present moment for establishing stability, Madame Breshkovsky explained, is all kinds of tools and machinery which the United States alone is able to supply. While the country, or at least a large portion of it, is in ruins, she affirmed that great riches lie underground awaiting development. It was necessary that the United States and the Allies take speedy action toward supplying this vast need in Russia before Japan and Germany take prior steps. There is an abundance of good land available for development, she said, and plenty of wood, but what is needed is a great quantity of manufactured supplies.

The transportation system of Russia was stated to be in most chaotic condition. The need of restoring the railroads is as pressing as the need for the establishment of a stable government. For a number of years goods have been accumulating at the port of Vladivostok because of the inability of the railroads to move them. One of the great handicaps under which the transportation system is operating, she said, is the tribute being exacted by those temporarily in power. The Trans-Siberian Railway runs through three different dictatorships, and all three dictators demand bribes on all goods in transit through their respective territories.

M. MIDOL SENTENCED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Midol, secretary of the Paris, Lyons, Mediterranean Railway Employees Union has been sentenced by court-martial to one year's imprisonment for having instigated a one-minute strike on the line on Jan. 25.



To Women Who Know Good Jelly:

THIS clear, sparkling jelly is made in surroundings as spotless as your own kitchen. From beautiful red Spitzenberg apples and granulated sugar—nothing else—apples that are carefully wiped by hand, quartered and any spot or blemish cut out.

You will like the delicate flavor—the perfect texture—the sharp, jewel-like outlines when you cut it with a spoon.

The Beech-Nut Jellies are cooked by thermometer tests in shallow silver-lined kettles, that are emptied the minute the jelly's done. These are the secrets of our accurate results. No drip tests—no overcooking—no uncertainty.

Ask your grocer for a jar of this Beech-Nut Spitzenberg Apple Jelly today and taste its homelike goodness.

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"Foods of Finest Flavor"

Beech-Nut
Spitzenberg Apple Jelly



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The Blouse Room is filled with the frilliest, prettiest new blouses for spring and summer.

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For Women, Misses and Children

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There is no charge.

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The Art of Tailoring

Suits of Navy Tricotine, 58.00 to 95.00

Charming femininity is emphasized in the tailored suit for spring—the Box coat suit, with panel vest. The one-button jacket, with Tuxedo roll collar model—the Russian blouse and the strictly tailored braid trimmed styles.

PLANS TO ENFORCE WAR REVENUE ACT

United States Internal Revenue Collector Says Persons Who Conceal Liability or Falsify Will Be Severely Dealt With

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Tax dodgers will be severely dealt with under the United States 1919 War Revenue Act, according to Daniel C. Roper, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a statement issued to the public through the collectors in the various districts.

"Any person who deliberately conceals tax liability," says Mr. Roper, "or who falsifies a return in order to reduce or evade any internal revenue tax, or who deliberately abets such concealment or fraud, finds arrayed against him the entire strength of this bureau pressing for the full civil and criminal penalties. That is the attitude toward the tax-dodger, expressed in one sentence."

"Toward the taxpayer who means to comply with the internal revenue laws, fully and honestly, the bureau extends a helping hand. Cooperation with the taxpayer is our watchword and objective."

"These two contrasts—the teeth of the law for the tax-dodger and the violator, and the aid of every lawful agency for the voluntary taxpayer—are policies necessary to the administration of tax laws under modern conditions."

"One of the most difficult of the many problems in tax collecting is to classify those who fail to fulfill the obligations imposed by law. The bureau is obliged to maintain a large staff and to use the utmost discretion in properly labeling these cases. Even-handed justice is a heavy responsibility, and only through careful sifting can delinquents be classified."

"There are three distinct classes of delinquency with which we have to deal. First, the taxpayer who had reasonable cause, brought about by exceptional conditions beyond his control; secondly, the fellow who didn't look up or didn't realize his obligations; and thirdly, the person who willfully evaded compliance with the law."

"As for the man who shows a reasonable cause within certain lines established by the bureau, no penalties are assessed. All other delinquents are more carefully investigated before prosecution is begun. Many of these offenses are caused by ignorance and negligence. Failure to make the reports required by law may in some cases warrant severe penalty, as where the delinquent continues his delinquency after being warned of the penalty for failure to make return. However, if the delinquent takes immediate corrective action and it is clearly established through investigation that he did not willfully violate the law, the bureau allows him to compromise his liability to specific penalty by tendering a nominal sum of money. In such instances the money is not really in compromise, but assessed to impress the taxpayer against future violations."

Early Payment Urged

New York Collector Says Prompt Tax Returns Are Invited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Taxpayers who pay their income tax assessments early are showing further proof of their patriotism, according to William H. Edwards, internal revenue collector for the second New York district, in his recent appeal. Although the payments are not demanded until March 15, Mr. Edwards pointed out that the money was needed at once to defray expenses incurred by the war, and that those who could pay their taxes before that time would be helping the cause considerably.

"We have received from Washington a supply of individual income tax returns for net incomes of not more than \$5,000," said Collector Edwards, "and we will start immediately to distribute them."

"Every taxpayer who can possibly do so is urged to pay his entire tax when filing his return, on or before March 15. The installment method by which one-quarter of the amount may be paid at that time, followed by quarterly payments on June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15, is intended for taxpayers whose financing of the tax at one time would tend to upset local financial conditions," he said.

PERUVIAN DELEGATE TO STUDY INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A professor in the National School of Agriculture at Lima, Jose Antonio La Valle, has come to the United States, as an official delegate from the Peruvian Government, to purchase agricultural implements and machinery, particularly for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. He will spend some time studying industrial and commercial conditions with regard to their effect upon Peru, and also will study the cotton plantations and sugar refineries of the South.

TOY BUYERS PLAN COOPERATIVE ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In order to bring about the permanent organization of a retail toy buyers association, a meeting at which from 150 to 200 toy buyers from all parts of the United States will be represented, is to be held at the Bush Terminal Building on Wednesday. In explanation of

the organization, one of the buyers said it would be formed for purely constructive purposes. The objects, he said, can be summarized as follows:

- (1) To exchange thoughts and ideas on successful retailing; (2) to make toys a prominent mercantile feature; (3) to make more attractive and better toys, toys that will have a meaning, and will instruct as well as amuse.

The toy buyer must be a student of human nature, in the buyer's opinion, as he must be capable of seeing through the children's eyes. Although the parents pay for them, the toys are really purchased by the children, he argued.

EDUCATION OF ILLITERATES SHOWN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the Education Committee of the United States House of Representatives, considering a bill to appropriate \$12,500,000 annually for work in cooperation with the states to educate native illiterates and aliens who cannot speak English, were told that the bureau of mines has progressed to such a point in its safety movement that further improvement will be difficult unless foreign-born workers are taught the language of this country.

There were said to be 8,592,000 illiterates and persons unable to speak English in the United States of whom 1,000,000 lived in New York and \$21,000 in Pennsylvania.

P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education, said model textbooks, printed by the government on everyday topics, such as agriculture and history, were necessary to give instruction in Americanism along with an elementary education. By making education of illiterates from 16 to 21 compulsory he believed the problem of adult illiteracy soon would be solved.

EDUCATION LAW IN PHILIPPINES PASSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Passage by the Philippine Legislature of an act appropriating 30,000,000 pesos for the extension of universal free education is regarded by General Yeater, the acting Governor, as the most striking development of the legislative session in Manila just closed, according to a long cable review received by the War Department.

Of this measure he says: "It will banish illiteracy, establish permanently English as the common language of the land, afford a firm foundation for democratic institutions and insure order and stability to the insular government."

AMERICANIZATION CONCERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An Americanization concert and pageant, in which more than 26 nationalities will be represented by the Community Chorus, is to be given at the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations on the evening of Feb. 21. The singing of patriotic songs will be a feature, the children now practicing daily such songs as "America the Beautiful" and "Under the Stars and Stripes."

NEW YORK TAX PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—New York State faces a direct tax of \$26,000,000, unless new sources of income are found, according to Senator Henry M. Sage, chairman of the Finance Committee of the state Senate, who adds that in order to avoid such direct taxation other sources of revenue must be discovered and put into operation before the present session of the Legislature comes to an end.

ROCKEFELLER DISBURSEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The annual report of the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, says that appropriations amounting to \$2,686,480 were distributed among various colleges in the last year, and that the most important investigation for which the board furnished the funds was that of the Gary (Indiana) schools.

TOY BUYERS PLAN COOPERATIVE ACTION

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PLANS TO EXPAND THE PARCEL POST

United States Post Office Officials in Conference With Manufacturers Outline Projects for Reaching All Parts of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Extension of the United States parcel post service to countries and territories at present unreached, as a necessary step in the movement to develop the export trade of the United States, is receiving active recognition by the Post Office Department," said H. H. Morse of the Boston Export Round Table, who has just returned from a conference of representative business men with United States postal officials at Washington.

"In making a bid for new trade in other countries," said Mr. Morse, "it is absolutely essential that some inexpensive means of minor transportation be afforded. Introductory shipments will be small, and there is now no service to many points except for shipments that come under the category of freight. Replacements of stock, too, will be needed, and these will be necessarily small in the beginning."

"The United States Post Office authorities thoroughly appreciate the situation and already have instituted a number of moves which have overstepped all precedent. Departing entirely from the customary conventions, they are at work upon an extensive plan to equalize conditions throughout the world and give to the United States a parcel post service that will compare favorably with that of England."

"I do not feel at liberty to go into the details of some of the plans, which are still in the making, but I will say that the delegates to the conference were surprised and gratified with regard to the cooperative efforts which the postal officials are putting forth to provide an international parcel post service for the manufacturers of the United States."

"England has a wonderful parcel post system, due in a large part to its marine facilities and its sliding scale of charges. In the United States the charge for a 10-pound parcel is ten times that of one pound. In England the graduated scale provides for one charge for parcels of one to three pounds, another for parcels of three to seven pounds and so on, the ratio being less as the weight of the parcel advances."

"At present the United States has no parcel post arrangements in such important countries as Africa, Canada, Cuba, Russia, Paraguay, several of the Balkan countries and other territories."

"The low cost of England's parcel post service was shown to the delegates in a table of charges by that country and the United States. The cost of transporting a parcel by express from Chicago to Madrid, Spain, is \$6.94. The cost by parcel post from London to Madrid is 44 cents. The cost of transportation for an 11-pound parcel from Chicago to Johannesburg, South Africa, by express is \$15.60 and by first-class mail is \$5.40. England transports a parcel of the same weight from London to Johannesburg for \$1.50."

"These figures were shown in order to point out clearly the necessity of securing a parcel post system that will enable the manufacturers of this country to enter into competition with European countries in the disposal of their goods. I believe that the steps the postal officials are taking will soon give us a parcel post service in other countries at rates that will enable the industries of this country to greatly expand."

REFORESTATION TO BE TOPIC OF CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the purpose of arousing the interest of the general public, and particularly the business men of New England, to the needs of practical forestry and the

benefits of the reforestation of the northeastern section of the United States, where the demand has exceeded the supply for the last half century, the Massachusetts Forestry Association will hold a two-days congress for the New England district in this city, beginning Feb. 24, at which various phases of the forestry question and its application will be presented and discussed.

Among the specific subjects to be brought before the congress are the water-power situation in New England, the pulp and paper industry, the possibilities of reforestation and selective cutting, and the presentation of a program for forest conservation and research in the six states.

The officials of the Massachusetts Forestry Association will point out that in their own State more than two-thirds of the lumber used in construction is derived from the southern and western states and from Canada, and that many acres of rocky land in Massachusetts which are unsuitable for agricultural purposes might be reclaimed for forestry if the owners of such property were given sufficient encouragement.

GENERAL PERSHING ON 26TH DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A telegram from General Pershing, dated Jan. 17, 1919, which has just been received here by Alvan T. Fuller, member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, states that the twenty-sixth (New England) division was under orders to proceed, beginning Jan. 20, to one of the base ports for embarkation en route to the United States. The message stated, however, that the date of sailing was dependent upon available transportation, although it was likely that it would be in about a month from that date.

The delay in the receipt of the telegram was due to the fact that Mr. Fuller left Paris before it was delivered to him there and it was consequently forwarded to him in Washington.

Mr. Fuller states further that he understands that the sailing date has been delayed but that he has again cabled General Pershing, asking for definite information regarding the date of sailing.

TAX EQUALIZATION PLAN IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Robert S. Mullen, Assemblyman of the Bronx, New York City, has introduced a bill which would establish local option taxation. It would enable the authorities of a city, town or village in the State to fix a tax rate "on the value of improvements in and on land, or on the value of both such improvements and personal property, which shall be lower than the tax rate on the value of the land exclusive of such improvements."

Another clause would enable the local authorities to reduce, year by year, the tax rate on improvements and personal property, while retaining a higher rate on land values.

FISHERMEN'S INCOMES LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Incomes ranging from \$100 to \$300 per week have been earned by small boat or shore fishermen and lobster fishermen going out of Portland during the past few months. Recently a South Portland lobster fisherman earned \$127 in one week. There are comparatively few men engaged in the fishing industry in Portland vicinity at the present time. Many fishermen have been in the army and others abandoned fishing for work in the shipyards and other employment.

RELIEF MISSION ON WAY TO NEAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The fifth and largest contingent of Syrian and Armenian relief workers ever sent to the Near East sailed for France in the Leviathan on Sunday, en route for Constantinople, which they expect to reach by March 15. The mission, composed of 250 members, mostly women, follows a shipment of supplies and equipment valued at \$2,500,000, donated by the

LABOR TO ASSIST IN AMERICANIZING

Springfield, Massachusetts, Unions Name Committee to Work in Conjunction With Board of Education in Devising Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—An important step toward coordinating organized labor with the broad Americanization program now being put into operation by the local department of education was taken on Sunday by the Springfield Central Labor Union when a committee of seven members was named to draw up a questionnaire which, if approved by the central body two weeks hence, will be sent to all labor union members in its jurisdiction. This questionnaire is designed to furnish information regarding the number of United States citizens, the number of alien union members who have taken out first naturalization papers and those who have failed to do so. It will also determine the number of citizens who have availed themselves of the voting privilege by registration.

More important still, perhaps, it is designed to ascertain the amount of illiteracy in union labor ranks, and its degree, and thereby to serve as an index to the educational qualifications of its membership. When carried into effect, as there is no reason to doubt that the program will be, it is the intention of the Central Labor Union to bring about close cooperation with the school department by making use of the special school facilities intended for just this purpose.

An effort will be made to organize classes in elementary branches for those who are nearly or quite illiterate, while classes in civics and kindred subjects will be formed for those educationally more advanced. The end in view of the educational portion of the proposed program is not only to make labor union members more valuable members of the community, but also to assist those who have not yet become naturalized in meeting the requirements for full United States citizenship.

The Bricklayers' Union has been the pioneer labor organization here in citizenship work and a prerequisite to membership is at least an application for naturalization papers. This union has recently formulated a protest to the city government against the employment of aliens on city work, to the exclusion of United States citizens, and this union is expected to place the full weight of its large membership behind the Central Labor Union movement.

It is probable that a large and representative committee will be chosen to carry out the program. As proposed, it would number 195. Speakers at the meeting said that citizenship and education make the worker more valuable to his employer, his community, State and nation, as well as to himself. Mrs. Mary Gordon Thompson of Washington, District of Columbia, member of the division of labor and education of the Department of Labor, urged the need of educational work among women as potential and prospective citizens and voters, who should prepare themselves for the exercise of this important function.

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REHABILITATION OF ELEVATED ASKED

Stockholders in Boston Railway Called Upon in Report by Mayor's Committee to Pay Back Part of Their Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Rehabilitation of the Boston Elevated road, in part, at least, by requiring that the stockholders repay out of their dividends sufficient sums to square any failure of the management of the company to provide sufficient funds during the past 10 years for depreciation was among the recommendations of a special committee of citizens appointed by A. J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, to investigate and analyze the condition of the company.

PROPOSED NEW YORK RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Under a bill introduced by Senator J. Henry Walters and Assemblyman Simon L. Adler, Republican leaders in the state Senate and Assembly, it is proposed to establish a retirement system for officers and employees in the state civil service. The retirement fund would consist of moneys paid by those entitled to the benefits; from donations, gifts and bequests; from deductions for leave of absence without pay and for moneys specifically appropriated and from other sources. The administration of the fund is to be in charge of the state comptroller.

MINES AT BUTTE RESUME OPERATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The mines of Butte began hoisting ore on Monday, for the first time since the I. W. W. strike was called, 10 days ago. Several hundred miners applied for work on Monday morning, and there were no disturbances about the mines or on the streets, which are still guarded by soldiers of the regular army.

Apparently the backbone of the strike was broken on Saturday, when the engineers' union voted to work, and on Sunday, when the electricians' union voted against striking. Street car service is again normal. Deportation of alien trouble makers is being urged by citizens.

NEED OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Replying to a recent declaration of Nathan A. Smyth, director-general of the Federal Employment Service, that the service would be compelled to cease by April 1 unless Congress passed the Urgency Deficiency Bill now waiting its decision, the New York State Advisory Board has advocated the continuance of the service. In its statement the board argued that the Federal Employment Service had accomplished the first part of its work, that of manning factories during the war, and that its present work of finding employment for demobilized soldiers is no less important.

PORT OF NEW YORK TENTATIVE TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A tentative draft of the new treaty between the states of New York and New Jersey, supplementing that of 1834, and providing for the creation of a central port authority, has been submitted to a conference of New York and New Jersey officials here.

The treaty, which the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission proposes to submit to the legislatures of the two states and to Congress for confirmation, pledges united action in development of the port of New York district.



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Blue Chip High Speed and other FIRTH-STERLING TOOL STEELS

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NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH CHICAGO

USE OF MARGARINE
IN UNITED KINGDOM

Its Consumption Has More Than Doubled Lately and Much Capital Is Available for Developing the Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Today an unlimited amount of capital is at the disposal of any manufacturer who wishes to make margarine. It is one of the industries that appeals to the open-eyed capitalist, and so any amount of capital is forthcoming." That is the considered opinion of a man who knows probably more about the demand for margarine than any other person in the United Kingdom. And yet, only a few years ago, margarine might be termed the Cinderella of foodstuffs. Among uninformed people there was a curious prejudice against it.

The cook is the one person really qualified to appreciate the difference between margarine and butter. She finds that because it has a lower melting point than animal oils she cannot fry with it, but many experiments made since the war brought margarine into common use have shown that only the expert can say with certainty, by tasting it, whether the substance submitted is margarine or butter. Manufacturers and dealers have frequently amused themselves by taking up the challenge thrown down by the people who complained that they could not endure the taste of margarine. The finest butter has been put up in margarine wrappers and sent to some restaurant's hall whence a message has promptly been received complaining that the margarine was of such poor quality. Parties of people visiting the factories have been asked to taste samples from unnamed casks and then to record their impressions, and they have voted that the margarine was excellent butter, and the butter, first-class margarine. There is a difference, say the manufacturers, and they refuse to say that margarine is just as good as the finest butter, but they claim that their produce has virtues of its own, and that it has definitely arrived as a staple food.

They are not disposed to regard its popular victory as a war-time triumph. It was arriving on its own merits, they say, and had in the last few years made such rapid headway that 1914 was almost to be regarded as the year of its attaining its majority, of its coming into its own. The industry was then in a position to take full advantage of its opportunities and war emergencies gave it a cachet henceforth permanent.

Origins of Margarine

It was first seen in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war when the supply of butter in the besieged city gave out, and a chemist discovered how to make a palatable substance of beef fat combined with milk. The use of margarine became general among the poorer classes, and as its manufacture developed it was introduced into other countries, till now it is an article of daily food among all nations. For many years, in fact until quite recently, it was made principally from milk and refined beef fat—or oleo. Most of this came from the great stockyards of America and the supply was sufficient during the slow development of the industry. In the nineties the trade began to increase more rapidly and in 1908 the butter shortage introduced an enormous number of people to margarine. They did not go back on the liking then acquired. Margarine had not only come to stay; from that time its consumption rapidly increased.

Meantime the manufacturers, finding the supply of oleo altogether insufficient, had been hunting about for substitutes, and making those experiments with regard to vegetable oils which are by no means yet finished, and people who disliked the idea of using the by-products of meat, purified and wholesome as those products were, congratulated themselves because the food on their tables was now almost entirely composed of oil expressed from nuts, cotton-seed oil, palm kernel oil, and other vegetable oils are valuable ingredients, but the chief source of supply is the coconut, and the demand in America and Europe for margarine has revolutionized life in many a Pacific island. Some idea of the extent to which this has encouraged the growth of coconut plantations may be gathered from the statement that before the war the largest margarine factory in the world required each year the harvest of 2,500,000 coconut palms. So far the coconut kernel has been dried in the spot and exported in the form of copra to the big oil refining works at Marseilles, Bremen, Hamburg, and Termonde, to name some of the chief factories, and while there has been talk of setting up oil refineries in the islands, this is hardly regarded as a practical idea. For one thing in those islands they have no coal, and for another the by-products of the refinery are themselves of great value.

How It Is Manufactured

It is extremely interesting to visit a margarine factory where the work is carried on on an enormous scale and under ideal conditions, especially if it happens to be the largest margarine factory in the world, that belonging to the Maypole Company at Southall not far from London.

The first matter of importance is to have an unlimited supply of pure milk freshly delivered from carefully selected herds in good pastures and well supervised dairies. As soon as it comes into the factory the laboratory, excellently equipped and expertly staffed, gets to work, testing the quality of the

milk and turning it sour. This milk is passed through pipes—which are thoroughly cleaned and sterilized every 12 hours—and churned together with the melted fats in cylinders revolving at such speed that they seem to stand still. The emulsion thus formed, almost at boiling point, passes through more pipes to be pumped through lengths of perforated pipes from which it falls like rain on to huge, brine-cooled revolving drums. Instantly crystallized, it is scraped off by knives and falls in flakes into the aluminum wagons below, looking at this stage so appetizing that one regrets it has to pass through the further processes of having coloring matter and preservatives added before it finally emerges in the blocks familiar to retail customers. The factory is white-tiled, the concrete floors constantly washed, and in no stage of the many through which it passes is the margarine touched by hand. In short nothing could be more reassuring to the consumer than the sight of margarine in the making.

Remembering the thousands of people who used to wait for hours in queues in the London streets, waiting for their weekly supply of margarine, and realizing the enormous supplies of raw material required to feed this monster factory, and the difficulty of transporting the manufactured article, one can understand that the task of keeping those machines running, and of feeding the queues was a gigantic and very anxious one. The manager confesses that there were many anxious days in 1914 and 1915 when no one knew where the next day's supplies were coming from.

Future of Industry

"We only seemed to keep going from hour to hour," he says, "but there always was a supply and we managed to keep going in spite of all. It must be remembered that during all this time, with the shortage of labor and the insecurity of supply of raw materials the demand had increased by leaps and bounds, and the strain on the factory's resources would have been severe in peace time. The supply from Holland and Denmark had failed. Great Britain had to depend almost entirely on her own manufacturers, and whereas before the war she required 5000 tons a week, she now demands almost 12,000. Of course conditions improved immensely under food control when the manufacturers were assured of definite rations. Lord Rhonda ought to be remembered with intense gratitude by the people of England for the way he saved our food industries, saved them by what now seems almost a miracle."

The future of the margarine industry in Great Britain is now assured. Factories are springing up in all directions—factories which will have to work to the very high standard now attained, and it is probable that in addition to the British manufacturers, Dutch manufacturers will establish works in the country. In all the stages from the coconut plantations and the pastures, to the retailer's counter, work will be provided for hundreds of thousands of people, and it is work in which women will have a larger share than hitherto, for in the factories they have proved themselves, and it is said that while this used to be thought a man's job, war has shown that the woman who was a good dairymaid is also a good margarine maker. The work is arduous, but the conditions and the wages are good. The laboratories have had their wartime triumphs—the discovery of the coloring material which used to come solely from Germany is one of these—and there are ceaseless opportunities for further research, all tending to improve the quality and the taste of margarine. The consumption has more than doubled since the war began and it is calculated that this increase will be progressive. No wonder that capital smiles upon the industry.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Power has been conferred upon the Saskatchewan Government to take steps by order-in-council to cooperate with the Dominion Government in respect to acquiring land for soldiers' settlement. Assurances were given the assembly by Premier Martin that "expropriation will never be applied by this government to lands which are under cultivation, but it may be applied to vacant lands, if necessary."

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BRITISH DISPATCH
ON FINAL STRUGGLE

Detailed Account From Field Marshal Haig Shows 99 British Divisions Defeated 99 Separate German Divisions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Prepared as one has been by the daily telegrams and reports from the British front of the remarkable series of victorious battles which ended in the complete defeat of the German forces on the western front, it is not possible to read without emotion Sir Douglas Haig's consecutive narrative of the events leading to this result. A grimness and bulldog tenacity in defeat, a magnificent élan and gallant endurance in victory call forth Sir Douglas Haig's frequent expressions of gratitude and admiration for the troops under his command.

The dispatch deals with the operations of the British Expeditionary Force in France from the end of April to the 11th of November, 1918, on which day the troops entered Mons and the armistice was signed. The fierce onslaught of the German armies in March and April had left the British forces gravely weakened and on the defensive everywhere. Eight divisions had to be written off the strength, two divisions were greatly reduced and five divisions had been sent to a quiet part on the French front for rest and training. There were only 45 divisions available for active service, and of these three-fourths had already been heavily engaged with the enemy and reinforced by inexperienced recruits.

All available men were being hastily sent out from England and reinforcements were arriving from other fronts. All these troops had to be assimilated and acclimatized and trained before they could be considered fit for front-line trenches. The American Army was rapidly gathering and training, but was not yet in sufficient strength to take any great part.

In fact, there was cause for grave anxiety, it being apparent that the enemy must strike again immediately in order to obtain every advantage possible while he still possessed superior forces and before the weight of the American Army could be thrown into the scale. The Allies had, therefore, to contemplate acting on the defensive and on withstanding severe assaults during the next three months before they could expect to gain an equilibrium of strength.

The next two months on the British front was spent in intense activity. 200 miles of broad-gauge railway were laid and 5000 miles of new defensive positions were dug and built. The enemy was harried by frequent attacks and harassed by artillery fire. The strength of the British divisions was increased from 45 to 52, much artillery was added, and by the end of July the British Army was reconstituted and had once more become an efficient striking force, and the German High Command had missed an opportunity which was never to recur to them.

German Surprise Attack

The German High Command having been brought to a standstill before Amiens, altered their strategic objective, and on the 27th of May launched a surprise attack on the Aisne, between Soissons and Rheims. The five British divisions constituting the ninth army, which had been sent to that point to rest and train, thus suddenly found themselves involved in the fighting on the French right, northwest of Rheims. Despite the fact that their ranks had but lately been filled up by young drafts still inexperienced in trench warfare, they most gallantly held their own.

When the enemy broke through in the center of the line north of Fismes, the left and center of the ninth army was obliged, after fierce fighting, to swing back west of Rheims, and finally to withdraw across the river Vesle in a southeasterly direction. The fighting raged hotly until June 5, when the enemy advance was definitely stayed and Rheims was saved. The French general under whose orders this British army fought wrote of them as follows: "They have

enabled us to establish a barrier against which the hostile waves have beaten and shattered themselves. This, none of the French who witnessed it, will ever forget." Sir Douglas Haig writes: "Their behavior was magnificent."

The twenty-second army corps was sent at the beginning of July to the French front at the request of Marshal Foch and took part in the great counter-offensive on July 18. After 10 days' continuous fighting they took Marfaux and Montagne de Bligny and completed an advance of four miles southwest of Rheims in most difficult and trying circumstances.

The counter-offensive proved strikingly successful, and by the end of July the American Army was beginning to make itself felt and Marshal Foch arranged for plans for an offensive on all fronts from the Belgian coast to the Swiss frontier. To the British was assigned the relief of Amiens which, from the beginning of April had been under the fire of the enemy's guns, and had become "a city of the dead." The interruption of railway traffic between Paris and Boulogne and Calais at this point had been a serious and dangerous inconvenience to the allied forces.

Elaborate precautions which were quite successful were taken to deceive the enemy, who was led to expect an attack on the Flanders front. Meanwhile secretly assembled and under admirable staff arrangements which left nothing to chance, the British resumed the offensive on the morning of the 8th of August on the Amiens front.

After a heavy artillery bombardment favored by a ground mist and assisted by many tanks and cavalry, this attack developed with brilliant success, and by the 12th of August the infantry had reached and occupied the old German Somme defenses of 1916. Montdidier had been recaptured by the French and Amiens was placed beyond the reach of enemy guns.

As a result of their defeat on the Marne, and the Battle of Amiens, in which 20 German divisions were heavily defeated by 13 British divisions, three cavalry divisions and an American regiment, the reaction on the German morale was decisive and immediate. Buoyed up with promise that they were fighting their last fight for peace and that victory would come before the autumn, believing, as they were repeatedly told, that the Allies' reserves were exhausted; scouting the possibility of American intervention in time to be of any definite result, the downfall of all their hopes and desires had the long-propheesied and expected effect—the German armies were defeated from the moment they turned back from Paris and Amiens. They lost belief in their invincibility and they ceased to be invincible.

Allies' Hour Arrives

On the other hand, the Allies, fighting from vastly different motives, felt that at last their hour had come; they "moved forward from one success to another, suffering, danger, losses alike forgotten in their desire to beat the enemy and their confidence that they could do so," and they rose to the occasion with magnificent spirit. Sometimes slowly, sometimes with dramatic swiftness the enemy was forced back.

The Battle of Bapaume from the 21st of August to the 1st of September extended the line of advance northward. Delivered by the third and fourth armies, aided later by the first army, it ended with a general advance of the French and British forces between the rivers Oise and Somme and the capture of Péronne by the Australians on the 1st of September. During this offensive 23 British divisions drove 35 German divisions from the field in 10 days, retook the whole line of the old Somme battlefield with 34,000 prisoners and 270 guns. The German troops had become disorganized and constantly surrendered. This defeat in the south of the Lys salient compelled the enemy's withdrawal from that salient and the abandonment of immense quantities of ammunition.

Sir Douglas Haig describes the third phase of the advance from Aug. 26 to Sept. 3 as the Battle of the Scarpe. It resulted in the defeat of 13 German

divisions by 10 British divisions, the capture of 16,000 prisoners, 200 guns and great quantities of matériel. During this battle the celebrated Drocourt-Queant switch was broken, an elaborate system of trenches, wire and strong points, connected with the famous Hindenburg line. This gallant feat of arms was carried out by a Canadian corps assisted by several English divisions.

The fourth stage of the advance from Sept. 12 to 18 was the battle of Havrincourt and Epehy. This battle was preparatory to an attack on the Hindenburg line and succeeded in breaking down the old British and German lines to a depth of three miles. It resulted in the defeat of 20 German divisions by 15 British, the capture of all the British objectives, 12,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

The British were now confronted by the famous Hindenburg line, a formidable position of great strength in the building of which the Germans had employed all their powers of organization and resource. The Scheldt Canal, running in places 60 feet below the surface of the ground, formed an integral part of this great system and afforded cover for the troops from the severest bombardment. A tunnel 6000 yards in length was taken advantage of and converted into concrete shelters and dugouts. The enemy had concealed along the top of the canal concrete and armored machine-gun emplacements. Trench lines, barbed wire, switch trenches, etc., covered a belt of country varying from 2000 to 10,000 yards in depth and organized into a most powerful system of defense, well meriting the great reputation attached to it.

Attack on Hindenburg Line

The attack on this position was opened by the crossing of the Scheldt canal at Mœuvres on the 27th of September. This most difficult maneuver on a very narrow front was carried out with complete success.

After two days' heavy and continuous bombardment the forty-sixth division stormed the western arm of the Scheldt Canal at Bellenghien. The canal was crossed on mats and rafts, by foot bridges, by swimming or wading, and so gallantly and rapidly was the attack carried out, that the troops of this division captured German batteries in action, over 4000 prisoners and 70 guns on this one day. The second American corps took part in the attack on the Hindenburg line and though heavily engaged pressed on with great gallantry. The battle raged for nine days. The enemy frequently counter-attacked in great strength. It resulted in the whole of the Hindenburg defenses passing into the hands of the British. A wide gap was driven through the enemy's rear trench system which constituted a direct and instant threat to his line of communications, for nothing but well-wooded and open country now lay between the Allies and the German great railway center at Maubeuge. In this battle for the Hindenburg line 36,000 German prisoners and 380 guns were captured, and the enemy's morale was greatly reduced.

At this time the second British army was engaged under the King of the Belgians in the battle of Flanders. Launched on the 28th of September, by the end of the first day, the British were far beyond the historic battle grounds of 1917. The British and Belgians followed up, the retreating enemy with vigor, and by the evening of the 1st of October they had cleared the left bank of the river Lys. On the 2nd of October the enemy began extensive withdrawals from Lens to Armentières, and shortly afterward the development of operations on the Hindenburg line forced the enemy to further retreat.

The second phase of the British offensive now began in open country and consisted mainly of heavy actions with rear-guards and delaying troops. The enemy's transport blocked the road to the east, while his armies retired to the line of the Meuse. Cavalry, tanks and aeroplanes did valuable work. Thousands of prisoners and many guns fell into our hands. By the 13th of October the Selle River was reached and Laon was in French

hands. Ostend fell to the Belgian forces on the 17th of October and on the 20th of October the Allies reached the Dutch frontier.

On the 17th of October Douai was occupied and the enemy was given no time to evacuate stores or destroy bridges and on the 18th the British had surrounded Lille and by the 22nd had reached the Scheldt. In the Selle battle the 24 British and 2 American divisions engaged had captured 20,000 prisoners and 475 guns from the 31 German divisions opposed to them.

Hopeless German Situation

The capitulation of Turkey and Bulgaria and the collapse of Austria had made Germany's situation ultimately impossible. Sir Douglas Haig now prepared a principal attack on a 30-mile front on the Sambre on the 1st of November. On the 4th of November, after an intense bombardment, the troops moved forward and advanced to a depth of five miles along the whole battle front. In these operations 20 British divisions utterly defeated 32 German divisions, captured 19,000 prisoners and over 450 guns.

The enemy now fell back on the whole front. The roads packed with troops and transport provided excellent targets to our airmen. Fighting their way forward, our troops compelled a general retirement of the enemy on the whole front of the British armies and the fortress of Maubeuge was entered on Nov. 9, thus cutting the German line of communications.

On the early morning of Nov. 11 the third Canadian division captured Mons, the whole of the German defending force being killed or taken prisoners. At 11 a. m. on that day hostilities were suspended, but not before the enemy's resistance had been broken beyond the possibility of recovery.

In three months of epic fighting the British armies in France had brought a sudden and dramatic end to the wearing-out battle of the past four years. Throughout all those years and amid the hopes and disappointments brought with them, the confidence of our troops in final victory never wavered. By the long road they trod with so much faith and with such devoted and self-sacrificing bravery we have arrived at victory and today they have their reward.

In the great series of victories won by the British forces between Aug. 8 and Nov. 11, the strongest and most vital parts of the enemy's front were attacked by the British and his best divisions fought to a standstill, this despite the fact that the attacking British troops were always numerically inferior to the German forces they defeated.

On the different battle fronts 187,000 prisoners and 2850 guns were captured by our armies besides immense numbers of machine guns and trench mortars. These results were achieved by 59 fighting British divisions which, in the course of three months of battle, engaged and defeated 99 separate German divisions.

Sir Douglas Haig concludes his dispatch by referring to all branches of the services by land, sea, and air, which have so nobly contributed their share toward the great result achieved. He also pays a glowing tribute to the loyalty of the leaders of the various allied forces to the ideals which they pursued in common and have so gloriously realized.

CANADIAN ACTION
AGAINST ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Present indications point to German and Austrian settlers being all put out of their positions within a short time. While there has been nothing in this province resembling the rioting in Winnipeg, the fact that there was trouble over the alien question there has made employers of aliens in this province consider their position. The result is that numerous firms are publicly inviting soldiers to apply for work, and stating that they will displace aliens to make room for the returned men. The Quaker Oats Company, at Saskatoon, the second largest milling firm in the province, has made this announcement; the Imperial Oil Company at Regina made a similar one, while the Canadian National Railway Offices here advertised that they had discharged aliens in the yards to make room for soldiers.

The Great War Veterans have appointed a committee, and the Board of Trade is being urged to take steps to make a survey of the city in regard to alien employment. Public sentiment is all for putting the alien out and the returned soldier in. Prior to the war, Canadian and British-born did no labor of a mean manual nature such as garbage collecting, working on the railway tracks or digging sewers. It was always done by foreign labor at low wages. At prevailing rates, however, it is profitable labor even for the returned soldier; and for a time at least he may accept such work, and if he is willing to do so, the alien will lose that means of sustenance. Then there will be nothing left for him save working for wages on the farm, and farmers will not employ him if they can get British or Canadian-born help. The next 12 months are full of unpleasant possibilities for the alien, but there is no sympathy for him. He was arbitrary and greedy during the war and he is now going to suffer the consequences. At the same time, the cities of the Province will be faced with the necessity of distributing relief in large measure if the alien is unable to make some money during the summer months. The question which is interesting some of the men who look ahead is whether public sentiment next winter will accept the idea of giving much in the way of relief to the alien.

PRIVATE FLYING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A letter has been addressed to Major-General Mewburn, Canadian Minister of Militia, asking that the restrictions against private flying in Canada be abolished. As an evidence of the desire of Canadian flying men to continue their aerial activities, it is pointed out that the Aero Club of Canada, which has the power of awarding aviator's certificates, has up to the present time issued 490 of these certificates. The letter also points out that there are 1000 trained aviators who are returning to Canada, and who will probably desire to continue their connection with aeronautics. In another communication to the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, the government is urged to encourage aviation in Canada.

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FUTURE OF TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

British Commercial Men Must Make Special Effort to Recover Trade Lost During War and Meet German Rivalry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia, anticipating an early signing of peace, is concerned with expanding her trade. Conditions, however, will operate over which neither the British manufacturer nor the Australian customer will have any control. For instance, shipping space will be restricted and freight charges high. This will place firms in the United Kingdom under a considerable disadvantage as compared with manufacturers in America and Japan.

Germany can be reckoned upon as an adversary. When demobilization is completed, it seems certain that there will be witnessed the opening of a new commercial offensive by German agents, and in spite of the prejudice of the people and even restrictive legislation, they will endeavor, by any means in their power, to secure the entry of their goods into the Commonwealth. Germany was engaged in a battle for commercial supremacy for many years before the war, and it must be admitted that she made considerable headway. In 1914 German firms practically controlled the output of the Broken Hill silver, zinc, and lead mines in Australia, and annually exported to that country huge quantities of manufactured goods. Vigorous action has already been taken by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, to free the Commonwealth from the grip of the German metal combine and other enemy organizations. In this work, which was entirely successful, he had the enthusiastic support of the people of Australia. Germany succeeded in securing some hold upon the Australian market in manufactured goods, because she was always willing to supply an article to suit her customers in the Antipodes.

British Exports Decline

Since 1914 the export of goods from Great Britain to Australia has steadily declined. This is not due to any lessening of the demand, but to the restricted output of factories owing to the absorption of men into the army, the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by submarines and the fact that many big works were engaged solely on the manufacture of munitions. The imports into Australia from the United Kingdom were only valued at £20,000,000 in 1917, as compared with £47,000,000 in 1913. In the same period the Australian imports from Japan increased from £200,000 to £3,300,000, and from the United States from £9,500,000 to £15,500,000. Even these figures do not show the true position, for if the enhanced prices are taken into consideration, the drop in imports from Great Britain was even greater, since the lines imported from America and Japan did not carry so high a percentage of increase. Owing to the difficulty of getting goods from England at the present time, the registered designs of some British goods have been sent to Japan to be copied and put on the Australian market.

Efforts will have to be made after peace by British commercial men to recover part of this lost trade. Where the articles concerned cannot be made in the Commonwealth, the manufacturer would be well advised to study carefully the colonial market, find out what are the requirements which best suit it and manufacture specially for that trade.

Where the articles can be made in Australia, the establishment of subsidiary factories in that country will probably be found to give the best return. The Commonwealth is rich in raw materials and offers many inducements to manufacturers to make their goods there. Most of the arguments which operated against such a step before the war do not hold good now. Wages for skilled workers are no higher in Australia at the present time than they are in England. In many cases they are lower. Very few skilled mechanics in the Commonwealth earn over £8 per week, but in Great Britain skilled muniton and shipyard workers were getting anything up to £20 for a week's work. After the declaration of peace the artisan will not be content to revert to his pre-war rate of pay.

State Trade Department

Shipping space for the carriage of goods will be difficult to obtain and so long as there is a demand for that space, freights will remain high.

Before the war, the British manufacturer could bring his raw material from Australia, turn it into the finished article, reship it to the Commonwealth and then sell it as cheaply as the locally made product. He is not able to do it now, nor will he be able to do it for an indefinite number of years. Superadded to all these difficulties is the Australian tariff, which has been introduced to protect the manufacturer in Australia. These facts have already been recognized by some commercial men and steps are now being taken by British firms to establish a huge textile works in the Commonwealth. Several large American manufacturers have subsidiary factories in Australia in full working order, one of the latest being a big plant near Sydney for the making of white lead.

In view of the increased number of manufacturing industries, the Prime Minister of Australia, some time ago, outlined a scheme for the organization and development of Australian trade. Mr. W. M. Hughes is anxious to meet the situation created by the war. In 1917 he put forward tentative suggestions with that object, and in the following year he was able to announce a definite scheme, which had received the approval of his colleagues in the government. In this scheme Mr. Hughes assigns an honored place to chambers of manufacturers and kindred organizations. With these at a foundation, he finishes off with a state department which will review the work of the unpaid bodies beneath. In outline, Mr. Hughes' scheme is as follows: (a) The unit of the scheme will be the association representing each industry, primary and secondary. This will be composed of all the producers or manufacturers of an industry forming themselves into an association.

(b) There will be a General Council of Commerce and Industry composed of representatives from the various associations.

(c) There will be a Department of Commerce and Industry, having a Minister of the Crown at its head. A first class business man will then be appointed permanent head of the department. There will be joined with him experts representing primary and secondary industries.

(d) The Bureau of Science and Industry, placed upon a permanent basis and thoroughly equipped and staffed, will be an integral part of the organization and be at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry and of the various industrial associations.

(e) Trade representatives will be appointed in the principal overseas markets. This scheme is considered by some to be too ambitious. Whether it be so or not, it will certainly be of assistance to producers and manufacturers, and will stimulate production. There is no reason why Australia should not become a great manufacturing country. It is a great storehouse of raw materials, its climate varies from the tropical heat of North Queensland to the temperate moistness of Tasmania, which possesses a climate similar to that of England. Steam, electric and water power are available at reasonable rates, coal and iron deposits are plentiful, and local manufacture is encouraged by beneficent legislation.

BRITISH TRADING IN PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade has issued a general license authorizing the resumption of trade with Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo, inclusive and as far east as the Hedjaz Railway, inclusive. An order of council has also been issued, the effect of which will be to allow the exportation to these territories, without a war trade department license, of all articles other than those on lists A and B of prohibited exports; i. e., of all articles except those whose exportation to all foreign destinations requires a license. It will still be necessary for an import license to be obtained from the Department of Import Restrictions before arrangements are made to import from the territories any goods covered by the prohibition of import proclamations. The general license, whilst permitting the resumption of trade, does not remove certain existing restrictions in respect to the payment of pre-war debts and the remittance of money for the purpose of subscriptions to a loan or capital issue or for the purchase of securities.

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LIVERPOOL'S SACK AND SACKING TRADE

There Has Been Scarcity of All Kinds of Sacks and Merchants' Problem Is to Secure and Sell Second-Hand Goods

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—As a port Liverpool is one of the most important in the world and it is the leading port of the British Isles, hence the volume of traffic moving through it is immense and calls for a great volume of sacks and sacking. The sack-handling industry is one which has grown up with the port, and in the early days of the industry there were, of course, only a few firms who specialized in purchasing secondhand bags, or in supplying even new ones, but at the present time there are over 30 firms engaged in the secondhand bag trade, and their employees will number altogether about 200.

The securing of once-used sacks is a business in itself, for the sack merchant must be well in with the people who discard these and who send them along to the rubbish depot as of no use. For the sacks, if they are to be of any use, must be rescued before they have reached this stage. The trades in the port of Liverpool with which merchants keep in touch are the potato, wheat and cereal trades, principally, whilst some cement bags are usable, jute, fiber, and sugar trades providing the other sources of supply. Of the trades mentioned the potato trade does not yield a great number of secondhand sacks. Some conservative growers still believe in using new sacks for potatoes, but the majority now use clean secondhand ones.

Saving the Sacking

In addition to the collection of once-used bags there are possibilities yet untouched, whereby the secondhand bag industry could secure more sacks. For example, there are sent out to bakers in Liverpool and suburbs many hundreds of sacks of flour per week, but because these people are distributed over a wide area no one ever bothers to collect the sacks, which are quite good and usable. Further, many bales of drapery and household stuff are sent to the drapers' shops from the Lancashire mills in a good strong cloth wrapping which more often than not finds its way into the dustbin. Here are two sources at least which would yield an untold number of bags, of really good secondhand quality, and it is surprising that no organization has been formed to tap these and other possible means of increasing the sack supply, when there is, and has been for the past three years, such a scarcity of secondhand bags. The market in this class of bag at present commands for some descriptions a higher price than the new article, and so well has the waste-paper trade been organized in Liverpool that these merchants alone would be willing to buy the whole supply of bags secured from these two suggested sources.

Government schemes may be open to criticism, but when they once commence the organization planned out by their various departments the work is thoroughly and properly done, and if the 30 Liverpool merchants would give their attention to tapping new sources of supply they would find a veritable avalanche of bags awaiting them. But it is to the individual trader and shopkeeper rather than the big mill that they must look, and as they have built up a trade in Liverpool second to none

in the Empire there is no reason why they should not extend it still further. As great a problem to the secondhand sack merchant as the securing of the sacks is the disposal of them. The trades to which they can sell them are naturally besieged by all the merchants not only in Liverpool, but all over the country, and there are a number of trades that can always take a constant supply of once-used bags, some of them not being particular how many times a sack has been used, so long as it is clean. Among these trades may be named the oil-cake mill trade, the barytes trade, the fertilizer trade, and the potato trade. There are also various mineral trades which take secondhand bags of a strong quality, and local ironmongers and shopkeepers are also users of secondhand bags, whilst there are also the waste-paper trade, and the waste-rag trade, and tailors and tailors' workshops. Since the war, offices and houses have been purchasers of sacks in Liverpool for holding waste material of all kinds, and the chemical trades of Lancashire also make use of various non-descript bags, for packing such things as soda ash, etc.

Having made his arrangements for the purchase of the bags, the merchant must have sufficient knowledge of his trade to be able to classify the bags in their dirty condition, and make arrangements for them to be cleaned, a very necessary process in every case, and then arrange for them to be either mended by his own staff or have them sent to the half-dozen firms in the port who make a specialty of this work.

Working Up the Trade

There are millions of sacks dealt with in a year, so it will be seen that there is a tremendous amount of work to be done in repairing them and making them strong and usable, and they are usually divided into the following descriptions: Hessians, Double Hessians, Twills, Double Twills, and Tarpaulins. After the bags have been cleaned and repaired they are ready to be packed up for home or export, and the manner in which buyers are usually obtained is by advertising and by circular letters at home and abroad. It is for the sack merchant to keep his name before all possible users, and with two or three of the Liverpool firms their publicity departments have been invaluable in building up a world-wide trade. Market conditions must be watched in all the trades that use secondhand bags, and when there appears to be a need for these, say in South America, the cables are busy with offers of whatever stock the merchant possesses of bags suitable for that trade, but in the majority of cases the ground has been so well prepared beforehand by publicity that the people in these particular markets requiring sacks and bags cable over their requirements for shipment as soon as possible. Naturally methods of payment, etc., have been arranged by correspondence beforehand.

Owing to the war and the scarcity of all kinds of sacks no one description is now reserved for any particular trade, the users being quite glad to get whatever kind of sack the merchant has in stock, and thus the uses change constantly, as well as the market prices. A Hessian bag before the war could be bought for 4d., 4½d., 4¾d., 4½d., or 5d., whereas the present cost today is about 1s. to 1s. 6d., according to the quality, and the kind of firm supplying them. Thus it will be seen that the effects of the war have been felt even in this remote trade.

One cardinal rule operates through all the houses in Liverpool and that is: all purchases must be paid for in net cash at the time of buying, and thus it will be easily recognized that the bookkeeping of a merchant of secondhand bags is very small indeed. In the days that are coming there is little doubt the trade will organize itself for the new conditions and that there will be a great expansion of business both at home and abroad.

DEMOCRACY IN ITS RELATION TO LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Speaking before the People's Forum of Montreal on "Democracy as Applied to Labor," Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, declared himself in favor of evolutionary methods rather than resorting to revolutionary schemes, in order to better the conditions of the workers. Those who clamored for revolution, said Mr. Moore, were constantly advocating class war, and proclaiming that there could be nothing in common between capital and labor, while those who believed in evolution held that the object in view could be attained by a gradual process.

Mr. Moore had no sympathy with the proposal that the workers should go back to home industry—something applicable to the iron and steel trades and other heavier forms of work. "The problem," said he, "is not to decentralize industry by taking it back into the home, but to so centralize all industries that they will be taken out of the homes and carried on under the best sanitary conditions as regards light, heating, ventilation, and general safety."

The system which induced men to erect factories and plants simply on the ground of making huge profits was denounced by the speaker, who claimed that this method was the cause of a great deal of the unemployment in the world at the present time. Industry should be the servant of the people, he said, and not the people the servant of industry.

The scheme of industrial councils had proved successful in Great Britain, and Mr. Moore said that he fa-

vored any plan that would bring employer and employee closer together. It was a strange fact that, while in the political field during the past few years we had been growing more and more democratic, in the industrial field we had been growing more and more autocratic, until today small groups of men controlled the lives and destinies of armies of workers more effectively than the old kings used to do. Their living conditions, their place of residence, their methods of existence, are controlled absolutely by the employers who have the power to give wages. It was the study of this question which Great Britain brought about improvement in conditions, or rather an effort toward improvement, under which it was proposed councils should be established giving back to the workers a large share of the control which they had lost.

Reforms, he claimed, lay largely through the trade unions of the world. Through this medium the men might insist upon their rights, and he believed that the time would come in the not far distant future when the producers would be recognized by the owners of industries and get their share of the production. "It is essential, then," he continued, "that the old opposition to trade organizations shall be wiped out, and the leaders of industry today must make up their minds that the last 30 years of an attempt to put out of existence trade organizations have only ended in disaster and class warfare. It is time they realized that men and women today demand the right of self-determination as to how and where they shall carry on their occupation. The day is coming when success will be with employers who recognize these rights, so that instead of things coming before them in a haphazard way, there will be intelligent discussion on both sides."

MANY WOMEN REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—At the close of election booths in 319 precincts of Detroit on Saturday night, a total of 65,040 women had registered for the spring primaries. Registration on Friday in 200 precincts totaled 935 men and 7119 women, according to city officials.

AMERICANIZATION WORK IN CHICAGO

Activities of the Council of Foreign Language Women—Clearing House Established

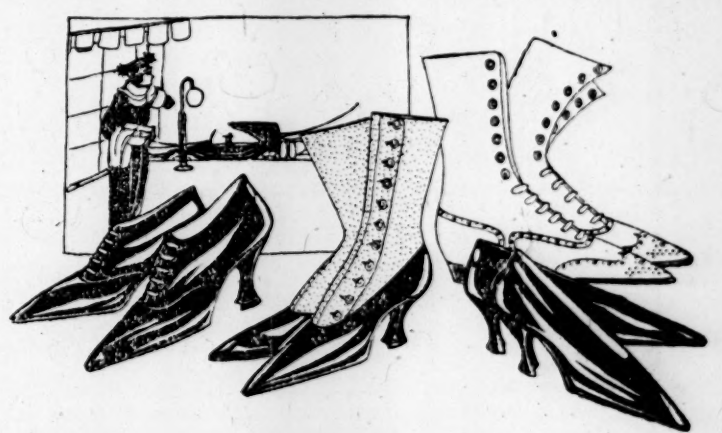
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—One of the big factors in Americanization work in Chicago has been the Council of Foreign Language Women, according to Mrs. E. W. Bemis of the Americanization committee of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense. This council is composed of women representing 25 foreign languages, including Chinese, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Russian, and Jewish. The council was organized to aid in the Liberty Loan, and has been working in Liberty Loan activities and carrying on an Americanization program, in cooperation with the citizenship class of the Woman's City Club and the State Council of Defense.

Thirty programs were arranged for the month of January. Each foreign nation is represented at one of these meetings, and the plan carried out has been to have each program show the gifts that a particular foreign nation has brought to America. Most interesting discoveries have been made, according to Mrs. Bemis. Some of the Belgian women in Chicago can make the finest of Belgian lace, but find no market here for it. Some of the foreign women were able during the war to show how to cook certain dishes that were much more economical than the ones made by American women.

The Council of Foreign Language Women has been one of the great factors in bringing about a better understanding among the various nationalities represented. Mrs. Bemis said, and has created a greater interest in the things that the foreign women can do for America.

A clearing house has been established downtown where the arts and industries of the various foreign nations will be shown and where the foreign women who are able to make rugs, laces, and other things, may dispose of them.



WOMEN'S SHOES of QUALITY

for Sports, Street and Dress Wear

Our spring models of Boots, Oxfords and Pumps for sports, street and dress wear are of the same dependable quality as our Shoes of former years. The particular woman knows that here she will find shoes which are correct in style, fit and quality.

For Sports Wear

Shoes for Sports wear range from sturdy calf skin Boots with waterproof soles, to fine white reginskin, trimmed with perforated white calf. Sports shoes range in price from \$7.50 to \$12.50 a pair.

For Street Wear

There are Shoes of kid with cloth or leather tops, and heels military or Cuban. There are Oxfords of mahogany or black calf skin, black or dark brown kid—made with military heels, welt soles and perforated tips. The Shoes are \$10.00 to \$15.00 a pair, while the Oxfords are \$7.50 to \$12.50 a pair.

For Dress Wear

Soft kid Boots, either button or lace, with graceful Louis XV heels; and patent, satin or suede high heeled Oxfords are worn for dress occasions. For evening wear plain pumps of Patent leather, white or black satin, and silver or gold cloth, are quite good.

The dress Shoes are priced from \$10.00 to \$15.00; the dress Oxfords at \$10.00 and \$12.50; and the dress Pumps from \$4.00 to \$10.00 a pair.

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NEW YORK SUBWAY
CHANGE PROPOSEDExpress Line to Connect East and
West Sides Is Urged to Ob-
viate Shuttle Trains Now Oper-
ated Under Forty-second StreetSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A plan to provide better subway express service between the east and west sides of New York City, as well as to obviate the necessity of 100,000 persons using the shuttle across Forty-second Street daily, will be offered to Governor Smith by Preston P. Lynn, president of the Business Men's League. The plan provides for an express service from Fourteenth Street, on the East Side subway, to Seventy-second Street on the West Side, without stops at Times Square or Grand Central Station, by means of a new tunnel to be built under the present tracks. This plan will give residents of the upper West Side the same service as they had before the new subway system was put into effect. Speaking of the present system, Mr. Lynn says in his report to the Governor:

"No more disastrous situation has ever come to pass in the history of any transit system in this country than has resulted from the fatal error of severing a main artery in New York City travel. It is now recognized and conceded that this impossible existing condition must be remedied in the interest of a vast number of citizens in New York City."

Regarding the recent proposal of a moving platform as a substitute for the shuttle, Mr. Lynn said:

"I have given serious consideration to the many proposals to operate moving cross-town platforms at the site of the present shuttle at Thirty-Fourth Street and at Fourteenth Street. While on the surface the scheme is alluring, engineers inform me that in certain respects the moving platform is impractical. A moving platform does not establish or compete with a fast express service. It does not avoid the loading and unloading operations at points of congestion, nor does the moving platform save time and expense."

"It is the duty of the Business Men's League, in my judgment, to devote all its energies in the immediate future to aiding in the solution of the biggest problem the city now faces—that of providing sufficient rapid transit, now and making provision for the future needs of our city. If our outline of a plan furnishes a basis for relief to the traveling public, we shall feel that our league has accomplished one of the objects for which we organized."

RETURNING SOLDIER
PROBLEM IN CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Pointing out that the crisis of the whole question of reconstruction rested in the proper assimilation of the half million men now overseas and in uniform, the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization for the Dominion, gave a very comprehensive address on the situation at present facing Canada, before the Canadian Club of Westmont.

"Canada," said Mr. Calder, "will never be the same Canada again; the old Canada has passed away; we are to have a new Canada. There is a new spirit abroad in this land among the people. Our people are thinking differently today; they are thinking as they have never thought before. There is more independence of thought among them than there ever was before; there is a questioning among them; they are watching and scrutinizing every act and policy of the government as never before."

"The soldiers are looking for something a little better than what they were accustomed to before the war, and that is not to be wondered at. The great majority of these men have a broader view of life than they had when they left Canada. Their horizon has been widened and you must not blame them if when they come back they are just a little ambitious."

Mr. Calder outlined the steps that had been taken by the government to aid the soldier on his return to Canada. Satisfactory repatriation, he said, could only be solved by the ready co-operation of the people in this great task. The will to conquer, he contended, was the great factor in the success of the Canadians in the field.

"Reconstruction," said Mr. Calder, "means a reviewing of the whole line of our legislation in Canada. It means a national stocktaking; it means a consideration of the question of whether or not we have in this country placed upon our statute books those measures which are necessary in the interests of the masses of the people. It is a big job, which will take a long time. People who talk glibly about 'reconstruction' imagine something is going to happen overnight. I say it is not going to do so. Our problem of reconstruction will take time; it will not be accomplished in a day, in a month, or even in two or three years; but we must start at it and make progress. We must make progress, don't make any mistake about that."

Mr. Calder said that already 800 soldiers had been placed on the land and the government had made loans aggregating about \$1,400,000, though this latter had been done under an act which had its limitations. It had been decided that the government would purchase land within easy distance of the settlement centers, in order that the soldiers might get that class of land.

Returned Soldiers and Fisheries
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Returned soldiers are taking up the

question of the conditions in the deep-sea fishing industry of British Columbia which they desire to have remedied so that greater opportunities will be available for themselves to find employment. Their cause has been taken up in the provincial Legislature by R. H. Pooley, the member for Esquimalt who in speaking in the debate on the address from the throne quoted some interesting figures.

The statistics for 1912, he said, showed that the Dominion Government had issued 5337 gill net licenses. Of these only 699 were issued to British-born subjects, or only about 15 per cent; 626 were to white aliens, other than enemy aliens; 2629 to Japanese; 1130 to native Indians, and 253 to enemy aliens. The government regulations, he said, called for the issuance of these licenses to British subjects only, but the aliens had qualified under this rule by taking out naturalization papers. Such a condition of affairs Mr. Pooley characterized as a disgrace, and he suggested that, at the least, the federal authorities should adopt a plan whereby licenses would be issued up to Feb. 1 of each year to British-born subjects only, leaving the period from then until April of each year—the least profitable part of the season—to others. He, however, insisted on the total exclusion of enemy aliens from the fishing industry.

CANADIAN SHIP PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the International Association of Machinists, to discuss the subject of "The Trade Union Movement in the Reconstruction Period," resolutions were adopted calling upon the Dominion Government to proceed with the shipbuilding program, and to give out contracts for the construction of engines and other equipment, thereby providing employment for machinists. Another resolution called for a curtailment of the hours of labor. At this meeting, Mr. J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades & Labor Council, denounced the anarchistic campaign of the Montreal Bolsheviks, in advocating confiscation of property, appropriation of food by the hungry, and even the application of the torch, saying in this connection: "While it is an easy thing to advise men to go into a restaurant and eat without paying the bill, or to jump on a street car without taking a ticket, yet that sort of thing does not go a long distance; usually you get the other end of the stick. We prefer to try some sane and constructive method by taking collective action which will bring pressure to bear upon the government, and which, though it may not completely solve the problem, will at least help to alleviate the distress."

ALIENS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The City Council passed unanimously a resolution expressing the opinion that all alien enemies in Canada, interned or otherwise, are detrimental to the best interests of the country, and that Canada's doors should be locked, for some time at least, to all subjects or citizens of Germany and her allies in the recent world struggle. It was decided to forward the resolution to the federal authorities at Ottawa and also that other municipalities throughout British Columbia be requested to take similar action.

CANADA WANTS LOWER TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—For the first time in the history of the Province of Saskatchewan, Conservatives and Liberals united in passing unanimously a resolution in the Provincial Legislature calling upon the Dominion Government to reduce the tariff, and accept the reciprocity treaty of 1911 made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government with the United States.



The White Hart Inn, Southwark

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a print

FAMOUS DICKENSIAN
INNS

The White Hart in the Borough

By B. W. Matz, Editor of

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 21, Nov. 30 and Dec. 19, 1912, and on Jan. 2, Jan. 11, Jan. 21, Jan. 29 and Feb. 7, 1913.

VIII

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps the inn whose name is more widely known through association with Dickens than any other is the White Hart, which, in days gone by, was one of the most famous of the many famous inns that then stood in the borough of Southwark. Long before Dickens began to write, the White Hart was the center of the coaching activity of the metropolis south of the Thames, and was one of the oldest inns in the country.

Travelers from the Continent and the southern and eastern counties of England to London made it their halting place, whilst from a business standpoint it had scarcely a rival. Coaches laden with passengers and wagons full of articles of commerce made the courtyard of the inn always a bustling and busy corner of a bustling and busy neighborhood. In the coaching era, therefore, the White Hart was a household word to travelers and business men. Dickens, with his magic pen and inventive genius, made it a household word to the inhabitants of the whole globe, who never had occasion to visit it either for business or pleasure.

Its history goes back many centuries, as far back as 1400, and possibly earlier than that. Its sign was taken from the badge of Richard II, who adopted the emblem of the White Hart from the crest of his mother, Joanna of Kent. A fine old inn of the highest type, the White Hart no doubt was the resort of the most prominent noble and retainers of the time, public men of the period and ambassadors of commerce. It is not surprising, therefore, that it figures in English history generally, and that was particularly mentioned in Shakespeare. It certainly was the center of many a stirring scene, and events of feasting and jollity, besides being a place where great trade was transacted.

It is often mentioned in the "Paston Letters" in reference to Jack Cade, who made it his headquarters in 1450. In Hall's Chronicles it is recorded that the Captain, being advertised of the King's absence, came first to Southwark, and there lodged at the White Hart. In "Henry VI," Part II, Jack Cade is made to say, "Hath my sword therefore broke through London gates, that you should leave me at the White Hart in Southwark?"

Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's most able minister, was also associated with the borough of Southwark, and on one occasion (in 1529) it is recorded that he received a message to the effect that one R. awaited him at the White Hart on important business.

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ness. Again the inn has mention in connection with the rebellion over Archbishop Laud's attitude to the Scottish and Puritan churches, when we are told that the populace and soldiers associated with it lodged at the White Hart. And in a like manner mention might be made of other occasions during which, in those far-off days, the White Hart played some notable part in history and in the social round of the period.

In 1676 it was entirely destroyed by the great fire of Southwark, but was rebuilt immediately afterward on the old site and on the old model. It was described by Styrpe about this time as a very large inn, and we believe that it was able to accommodate between one and two hundred guests and their retinue, with ample rooms left for their belongings, horses, and goods. It did a considerable trade and was esteemed one of the best inns in Southwark, and so it continued as a favorite place of resort for coaches and carriers until the end of the coaching days.

When, therefore, Mr. Pickwick set all the world agog with his adventures, the White Hart was recognized as a typical old English inn, and was really at its best. It had arrived at this prosperous state by easy stages during its previous 130 years, and had a reputation for comfort and generous hospitality during the best days of the coaching era, which, when Mr. Pickwick discovered Sam Weller cleaning boots in its coach yard one historic morning in the early Nineteenth Century, had reached the golden age.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that Dickens, who knew this district so well and intimately, should introduce the White Hart into his book as a setting for one of his most amusing scenes. After speaking of London's inns in general, he makes special mention of those in the borough, where,

he says, there still remained some half dozen old inns, "which have preserved their external features unchanged, and which have escaped alike the rage for public improvement and the encroachments of private speculation." Since these words were written public improvement has "improved" all of them, except one, the "George," right out of existence.

But let us use Dickens' own words to describe these inns in general and the White Hart in particular, for none of ours can improve his picture.

"Great, rambling, queer old places they are, with galleries and passages and staircases, white enough and antiquated enough to furnish materials for a hundred ghost stories, supposing we should ever be reduced to the lamentable necessity of inventing any, and that the world should exist long enough to exhaust the innumerable veracious legends connected with old London Bridge and its adjacent neighborhood on the Surrey side."

"It was in the yard of one of these inns—of no less celebrated a one than the White Hart—that a man was busily employed in brushing the dirt off a pair of boots, early on the morning succeeding the events narrated in the last chapter. He was habited in

a coarse-striped waistcoat, with black calico sleeves, and blue glass buttons, drab breeches and leggings. A bright red handkerchief was wound in a very loose and unstudied style round his neck, and an old white hat was carelessly thrown on one side of his head. There were two rows of boots before him, one cleaned and the other dirty, and at every addition he made to the clean row, he paused from his work, and contemplated its results with evident satisfaction."

This, we need hardly say, was the inimitable Sam Weller, and it was his first introduction to the story with which his name is now inseparable.

Dickens then goes on to give further particulars of how the yard looked on the particular morning of which he writes:

"The yard presented none of that bustle and activity which are the usual characteristics of a large coach inn. Three or four lumbering wagons, each with a pile of goods beneath its ample canopy, about the height of the second-floor window of an ordinary house, were stowed away beneath a lofty roof which extended over one end of the yard; and another, which was probably to commence its journey that morning, was drawn out into the open space. A double tier of bedroom galleries, with old, clumsy balustrades, ran round two sides of the straggling area, and a double row of bells to correspond, sheltered from the weather by a little sloping roof, hung over the doors. Two or three gigs and chaise-carriages were wheeled up under different little sheds and penthouses; and the occasional heavy tread of a carthorse or rattling of a chain at the further end of the yard announced to anybody who cared about the matter that the stable lay in that direction. When we add that a few boys in smock frocks were lying asleep on heavy packages, woolpacks, and other articles that were scattered about on heaps of straw, we have described as fully as need be the general appearance of the yard of the White Hart Inn, High Street, Borough, on the particular morning in question."

This was the inn to which Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Wardle and Mr. Perker came in search of the runaway couple, Alfred Jingle and Rachael Wardle, and Sam Weller was the first person they interviewed on the subject. The reader will refer to Chapter X of the book should he want his memory refreshed regarding the amusing scene with Sam, which has been so faithfully pictured by Phiz in one of his illustrations. How they discovered the misguided Rachael, how they bought off the adventurer Jingle, and how Mr. Pickwick, Wardle, and the deserted lady set forth the next day by the Muggleton heavy coach is duly set forth in the chapter already referred to.

The White Hart remained very much as Dickens found it and described it in 1836 until it was finally demolished in 1889. Following the advent of railways it lost a good deal of its glamour, and in its last years the old galleries on two of its sides were let out in tenements, and the presence of the occupants gave a certain animation to the scene. In the large inner yard were some quaint old houses which were crowded with lodgers, but it still hung on to its old traditions of the coaching times, and even up to its last days the old inn was the halting place

of the last of the old-fashioned omnibuses, which plied between London Bridge and Clapham.

Nothing now remains to remind a of the old inn which Dickens and Sam Weller have made immortal in the annals of coaching but a narrow turning bearing its name, where is established a Sam Weller Club.

RECIPROCAL LUMBER DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—A declaration that it would be a calamity for Canada should Washington follow the suggestion of United States lumbermen and adopt the policy of reciprocal lumber duties was made by President W. Gerard Power at the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which was recently held here. In his presidential address Mr. Power spoke of the suggestion as put forward in a resolution adopted by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association of the United States in Chicago last autumn. "The resolution," Mr. Power said, "can, of course, only apply to Canada, and no doubt it is our war tax that is aimed at. At the same time, it would be a calamity if the United States adopted a reciprocal duty in this regard."

In different quarters in Canada it has been urged that now that the railways have caused the tariff surtax of 7½ per cent which was put in effect in order to assist in raising revenue for war purposes, should be removed. So far, however, the government has given no indication as to its intentions in this regard. It is believed that if no action is taken by the government before the opening of Parliament on Feb. 20 a motion for the removal of the surtax will be made by the Liberal opposition.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Release of political prisoners in Canadian jails has been demanded by a resolution passed at mass meetings held under the auspices of the trades and labor councils in Alberta cities. Labor leaders state the meetings are forerunners of an insistent campaign to follow. Protests were made against the imprisonment of persons having banned literature in their possession while their release from prison is demanded. The meetings followed the lines laid down at the convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor, held in Medicine Hat.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

WESTERN PACIFIC DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

Difficult to See How Road Can Continue Its Payment of 6 Per Cent on Preferred Stock Without Additional Compensation

NEW YORK, New York.—Unless the Western Pacific Railroad receives substantial compensation additional to the standard return certified by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is difficult to see how the road can continue its 6 per cent preferred dividend, in the other hand, it has made claims for additional compensation more than sufficient to cover the disbursement.

Western Pacific is one of the exceptional cases provided for in the law granting authority to the President to take over the roads, but as no contract has yet been signed with a third party in a similar situation and forcing an exceptional case, there is no basis for the assumption that the policy of the administration will be.

Western Pacific is certified for \$1,000,000, while the company claims \$1,125,000 on the basis of 1918-19 operations with additions to \$1,557,195. Claims for additional compensation are based on the fact that the road in the last period had barely passed from the stage of development, was in the hands of a receiver and in course of reorganization. During and after the last period Western Pacific had invested about \$10,000,000 in the purchase and construction of new branch lines and in the purchase of equipment. On behalf of the Tidewater Southern, Western Pacific also seeks \$50,101 compensation.

Western Pacific has about \$11,000,000 in the hands of its trustee and this earns about \$500,000. Its debt interest is \$1,000,000, its corporate expense \$34,000, and its preferred dividend requirement \$1,650,000.

SHEET AND TUBE COMPANY'S YEAR

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The report of President Campbell at the annual meeting of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company showed gross earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, of \$2,552,118 compared with \$3,185,122 in 1917. Charging off \$2,500,000 for depreciation of plants, \$1,499,256 for losses in adjustment of inventories and \$7,363,574 in the cost of construction for war purposes and other miscellaneous adjustments, net profits were \$11,362,630. Dividends of \$4,394,721 were paid, leaving a surplus of \$10,194,767. President Campbell said: "We have not set aside anything for federal taxes, as the new revenue act had not been passed when this report was written. Should the 50 per cent tax be retained, as now proposed, these taxes may amount to between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and their payment will then absorb our earnings in excess of regular dividends."

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL CO.

LONDON, England.—The report of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company for the year ended June 30, last, follows (figures in Mexican gold dollars):

1918	1917
Profit	\$28,235,441
Brought in	\$2,502,418
Total	\$30,737,859
Expenses	\$25,198,000
Balance	\$15,549,859
Production fund	\$1,700,420
Balance	\$13,849,439
Dividends	\$12,684,737
Surplus	\$1,164,702

ORDERS FROM RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Officials of the United States Railroad Administration have under consideration orders for all kinds of equipment which it is found necessary to keep employees fully equipped. One order now under consideration calls for the delivery of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons of rails.

EASTERN OIL STATISTICS

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania.—January receipts from oil wells in eastern divisions were 2,070,038 barrels, which is 2334 barrels less than the December record, according to the Oil City Derrick. January figures exceed those of any since 1914. Runs by eastern and Illinois pipe lines were 2,509,953 barrels.

EVERY COMPANY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Avery Company for the year ended Nov. 30, 1918, reports net income after depreciation, interest, etc. \$1,537,945; taxes \$75,000; balance for dividends \$787,945; preferred dividends \$76,000; common dividends \$175,000; surplus \$542,945; total \$1,537,945.

BURNS BROS.' PROFITS

NEW YORK, New York.—Burns Bros. statement to the stock exchange for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows: Net sales, \$1,722,482; gross profit, \$1,771,822; net profit, \$217,962; total increase, \$28,210.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railroad Company reports for the year 1918 a deficit of \$1,193 compared with a surplus of \$2,369 on Dec. 31, 1917. The deficit for the month of December was \$1,856.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York.—The Niles-Bement-Pond Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, net profits of \$1,193 compared with \$3,335,633 in 1917, an increase of \$443,300.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Am Beet & Fdry	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 3/4
Am Loco	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 3/4
Am Smelters	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 3/4
Am Sugar	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 3/4
Am Tel & Tel	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 3/4
Anacosta	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 3/4
Atchafalpa	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Bald Loco	91	91 1/2	90 3/4	91 1/4
B. & O.	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/4
do 8 1/2 pfd	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/4
Can Pac	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 3/4
Cent Leather	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Chas. & Ohio	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Chl. M. & St. P.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 3/4
C. & N. Y. Ind.	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 3/4
do 8 1/2 pfd	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 3/4
China	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 3/4
Corn Products	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 3/4
Cummins	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 3/4
Cuba Cane	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 3/4
do pfd	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 3/4
EPIC	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/4
Gen. Electric	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 3/4
Gen. Motors	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 3/4
Gen. S. & W.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 8 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 10 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 12 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 14 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 16 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 18 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 20 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 22 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 24 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 26 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 28 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 30 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 32 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 34 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 36 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 38 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 40 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 42 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 44 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 46 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 48 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 50 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 52 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 54 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 56 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 58 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 60 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 62 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 64 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 66 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 68 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 70 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 72 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 74 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 76 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 78 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 80 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 82 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 84 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 86 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 88 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 90 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 92 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 94 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 96 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 98 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 100 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 102 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 104 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 106 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 108 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 110 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 112 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 114 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 116 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 118 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 120 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 122 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 124 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 126 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 128 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 130 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 132 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 134 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 136 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 138 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 140 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 142 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 144 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 146 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 148 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 150 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 152 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 154 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 156 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 158 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 160 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 162 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 164 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 166 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 168 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 170 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 172 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 174 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 176 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 178 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 180 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 182 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 184 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 186 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 188 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 190 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 192 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 194 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 196 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 198 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 200 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 202 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 204 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 206 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 208 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 210 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 212 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 214 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 216 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 218 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 220 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 222 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 224 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 226 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 228 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 230 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 232 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 234 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 236 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 238 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 240 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 242 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 244 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 246 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 248 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 250 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 252 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 254 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 256 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 258 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 260 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 262 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 264 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 266 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 268 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 270 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 272 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 274 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 276 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 278 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 280 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 282 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 284 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 286 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 288 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 290 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 292 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 294 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 296 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 298 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 300 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 302 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 304 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 306 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 308 1/2 pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Gen. S. & W. 310 1/2 pfd	60 1			

UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

KANSAS STATE IS NOW LEADING

Two Victories by University of Nebraska Over University of Missouri Have Made Missouri Valley Basketball Interesting

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas State	5	0	1.000
Nebraska	4	2	.800
Missouri	3	3	.500
Washington	2	4	.333
Iowa State	2	5	.285
Kansas	1	5	.166
Drake	1	8	.111

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—This week finds interest in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship race even keener than it was a week ago, and this is due to the two victories which the University of Nebraska scored over the University of Missouri at Lincoln, Nebraska, last Friday and Saturday. As a result of this rather unexpected result, Kansas State Agricultural College is now the only team in the standing that has not lost a game, while Nebraska has moved up into second place and Missouri dropped to third. These three teams are the ones which will battle for the title, and it will not be at all surprising if the issue remains open until the very last days of the season, when Kansas State will be playing Missouri in this city.

Beginning tonight there are six games to be played this week, but it is not expected that any of them will figure materially in the race for the title. Iowa State plays Drake tonight, University of Kansas opens a two-game series at Missouri tomorrow and then moves on to St. Louis for a two-game series with Washington University. Iowa State will play at Grinnell Saturday. By winning both games from Kansas, Missouri can work up into a tie for second place with Nebraska, the latter college and Kansas State not playing in the Conference this week.

In the 27 games which have already been played, 1344 points have been scored. Missouri still holds the lead with 266 for eight games, while Nebraska comes next with 235 for 10 games. Kansas State has been doing some heavy scoring, having accumulated 176 points in five games, which is at the rate of about 35 points to a game. Nebraska's average is only 23, while Missouri's is just about the same as the Argies. Nebraska has, however, been doing some fine guarding, as only 167 points have been scored against it as against 161 for Missouri and 118 for Kansas State.

Two more names have been added to the list of individual point scorers, bringing the total up to 58. The two newcomers are K. H. Kecker '20 and E. R. Cowell '21, both of Kansas State. E. R. Cowell '21, of Missouri is still leading with 90 points to his credit, made from 27 goals from the floor and 36 from the foul line. He is closely pressed by Capt. W. C. Jackson '19 of Nebraska, who has made 38 goals from the floor and 13 from the foul line for a total of 89. H. L. Shepard '21 of Iowa State is again third with 79 points. Jackson's 38 goals from the floor are the most made in this department, while E. A. Marquard '19 is still leading in goals from the foul line, having thrown 32. J. A. Clarke '19 having moved up to within one of him by making 17 goals during the week, while Marquard was not playing. The full list follows:

Player	Goals	Foul	Total
E. R. Cowell, Missouri	27	36	90
W. C. Jackson, Nebraska	38	13	89
H. L. Shepard, Iowa State	31	17	79
J. A. Clarke, Nebraska	25	9	34
E. A. Marquard, Iowa State	23	17	40
J. C. Ruby, Missouri	24	0	24
A. Marquard, Washington	19	27	46
Ray Bennett, Kansas State	10	27	37
J. A. Clarke, Kansas State	8	31	39
K. H. Kecker, Kansas State	18	7	25
N. P. Patten, Nebraska	12	15	27
C. L. Gilliam, Nebraska	16	2	18
G. W. Hinds, Kansas State	17	1	18
George Browning, Missouri	8	18	26
H. Schellenberg, Nebraska	16	0	16
J. L. Bunn, Kansas	14	1	15
P. Duncker, Washington	14	1	15
D. H. Levens, Iowa State	14	0	14
D. H. Evans, Grinnell	9	6	15
D. L. Miller, Kansas	12	0	12
P. D. McCullum, Washington	12	0	12
C. Schreder, Missouri	12	0	12
C. A. McKinnis, Drake	12	0	12
G. D. Shawver, Drake	12	0	12
A. S. Johnson, Kansas State	15	0	15
Morris Baker, Drake	6	16	22
H. E. Ebert, Drake	9	2	11
L. M. Bailey, Nebraska	19	0	19
O. Russell, Washington	8	1	9
B. W. Miller, Iowa State	4	9	13
E. Williams, Iowa State	8	0	8
K. D. Crane, Grinnell	5	2	7
C. McElwee, Washington	5	0	5
A. C. Leach, Kansas	5	0	5
W. W. Newman, Nebraska	4	0	4
E. R. Cowell, Kansas State	4	0	4
Marvin Harris, Kansas	4	0	4
E. S. Mason, Kansas	4	0	4
A. H. Robinson, Iowa State	3	0	3
Paul Frederick, Kansas	3	0	3
P. B. Reynolds, Nebraska	3	0	3
C. A. Kacer, Nebraska	3	0	3
W. S. Sedberry, Drake	1	2	3
K. H. Kecker, Kansas State	2	0	2
A. C. Lamar, Drake	1	2	3
Paul Drake	1	2	3
Robert Good, Drake	1	0	1
H. C. Hammond, Grinnell	1	0	1
A. L. Lien, Grinnell	1	0	1
K. D. Vinsel, Grinnell	1	0	1
N. P. Stocker, Iowa State	1	0	1
M. J. Calhoun, Drake	1	0	1
A. Winter, Grinnell	1	0	1
J. L. Gotsky, Grinnell	1	0	1
J. J. Rodder, Washington	1	0	1
Leander Grinnell	1	0	1
Rock Grinnell	1	0	1

TO MANAGE LOUISVILLE CLUB
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—P. J. Flaherty, former major league pitcher, last year manager of the Mobile Club of the Southern Association, has been signed to lead the Louisville American Association team this season. This announcement was made by Neal, the club's general manager.

RUGBY FOOTBALL GAMES INCREASE

Followers of Sport Are Provided With Good Matches at Richmond and Leicester, Jan. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LONDON, England—The number of really good first-class rugby football matches under amateur rules is increasing and followers of the game were provided with some good sport at Richmond and Leicester on Jan. 11. At Richmond a Public Schools team demonstrated the superiority of tactics over brawn by beating the much bigger Services XV by a margin of 32 points to 9. On the other pitch near at hand, the London Canadians beat the Canadian Tank Corps by 6 to 3. At Leicester the touring military New Zealand team, popularly referred to as the All Blacks, overpowered the local side by 19 points to 0. The defeated side put up a plucky fight, but weight in the pack and flawless passing told in the end.

An interesting game took place in London between the New Zealand convalescent camp and the once-famed Army Service Corps team. A couple of seasons ago, the latter, which included in its ranks many professional Northern Union players, were almost unbeatable; but their glory has faded with the changes of army life. Nevertheless the Colonials in Saturday's match had to fight hard for their victory of 3 points to 0 and have much to congratulate themselves upon. The New Zealand team at Torquay also did well to make a pointless draw with the Royal Navy at Devonport, always one of the best Rugby sides in the country. Other results in the provinces were: Cardiff 14, Treorchy 0; Phil Harriers 28, Grahams XV 0.

OTTAWA NEARLY SURE OF FIRST

Needs to Win Only Half of Its Remaining Games to Capture Second Half of National Hockey League Series

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottawa	5	1	.833
Canadiens	3	5	.375
Toronto	2	4	.333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—By defeating Canadiens last week while the latter team was losing two of the three games it played, Ottawa is now practically certain to finish the second half of the National Hockey League championship series in first place, as all it has to do to be sure of the honor is to win half of its remaining games. As three of them are to be played on their home rink, there should be little difficulty in accomplishing the feat.

Ottawa will play three games this week, with one of them being played in this city. Tonight the leaders meet Toronto at Toronto. Thursday they play Toronto in this city, and on Saturday they meet Canadiens at Montreal, and few will be surprised if they clinch the position by this week-end.

One new name has been added to the list of individual goal scorers this week in the person of Broadbent of Ottawa. Lafonde, center for the Canadiens, is still leading the list with 24 to his credit, and O. Cleghorn, a teammate, is in second place again, one goal behind the leader. Cy Denneny of Ottawa continues third with 17, and Nighbor, also of Ottawa, is still fourth with 16. The full list follows:

Player	Goals
Lafonde, Canadiens	24
O. Cleghorn, Canadiens	23
Cy Denneny, Ottawa	17
Nighbor, Ottawa	16
Pitre, Canadiens	13
Darragh, Ottawa	11
Cameron, Toronto and Ottawa	11
Skinner, Toronto	9
St. Noble, Toronto	9
MacDonald, Canadiens	8
Randall, Toronto	8
Hall, Canadiens	7
Crawford, Toronto	7
Malone, Canadiens	7
Deering, Toronto	6
Corbett Denneny, Toronto	5
S. Cleghorn, Ottawa	4
Berlinquett, Canadiens	4
Adams, Toronto	4
Gerrard, Ottawa	4
Boucher, Ottawa	3
Couture, Canadiens	3
Mummary, Toronto	2
Broadbent, Ottawa	1

DE PALMA BREAKS RECORD
DAYTONA, Florida—Announcement was made Monday by the contest board of the American Automobile Association that Ralph de Palma's time for three miles on Daytona Beach Sunday was 1:15.04 and not 1:14.04 as previously reported. He broke six flying start records for distances up to 20 miles.

AMES WRESTLERS WIN STATE TITLE

Iowa State College Team Is Now Preparing for Meet With the University of Nebraska Next Friday for Conference Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
AMES, Iowa—With the state championship to their credit by virtue of their victory over the State University team, the Iowa State College wrestlers have entered upon a program of strenuous work in preparation for the University of Nebraska mat artists who come here Friday to battle for the Missouri Valley Conference title.

Coach C. W. Mayer is satisfied with the work of his men against the Iowa team in which they were credited with a 26-to-14 victory. Captain Wagner of Iowa displayed real wrestling ability in his bout with P. M. Hillson '20 of Ames and won his event with straight falls. The Iowa leader, though weighing but 125 pounds, has worked out with the world's champion, Earl Caddock, at his home, at Anita, Iowa. The other Iowa man to win his match was White, who downed C. F. Breeden '19 with two out of three falls. The Iowa State candidate did not display his best ability in his match and could not compete with his lighter opponent in speed and aggressiveness.

In the 145-pound division Coach Mayer has a real contender in H. B. Thomson '19. The Iowa State star in this class had little difficulty with Jensen of Iowa though he lost one fall in slightly over four minutes through his own forcing in the match. Thomson won his first varsity match last year from the Indiana man, Dalzell, a wrestler who had an excellent reputation in the "Big Ten" and Middle West.

L. W. Schalk '19, in the 175-pound class, is another man who as yet has not met defeat in two years of varsity experience. He has developed speed with his power and has made a sure point winner in the coming matches. W. A. Locking '20, in the 135-pound division, has developed into a defensive mat man, but lacks the aggressiveness to make himself a marked man in the offensive. A. L. Birch '19 in the 158-pound class was the surprise in the recent Iowa meet. It was his first appearance in varsity competition, but he forced the Iowa man, Hall, during the first two bouts and won the referee's decision.

Dr. Clapp, who refereed the first Iowa State mat event, was strong in his praise of the local men and predicts a strong meet when Nebraska comes for the Valley title event. Nebraska has been majoring to some extent in wrestling during the past two years, and is represented this year by a well-balanced team.

Coach Mayer has placed his college well in the running with the different classes evenly represented. With the exception of the 125-pound class, Hillson is not the weakest man in the Conference, he bids fair to place high in the coming events. The tournament with the University of Wisconsin team will be the biggest event outside of the Conference tilt and it will show just where Iowa State will stand with the "Big Ten" best. Last year Iowa State defeated Indiana, one of the few, if not the only "Big Ten" colleges to support a mat team.

COLLEGES FORM A NEW LEAGUE

Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Formed at Springfield, Massachusetts

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Representatives of eight New England colleges, two from New York and one from New Jersey, met here Saturday and organized the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. While the newly formed association promises to be a great rival, its members do not in any way wish to conflict with the New England intercollegiate.

F. M. Jones, graduate manager of athletics at Colgate University, was elected president. The other officers are: First vice-president, F. H. Cann, director of athletics at New York University; second vice-president, T. J. Flaherty, Holy Cross; secretary, C. L. Stephenson, graduate manager of athletics at University of Maine; treasurer, J. A. Davis, director of athletics at Stevens Institute. W. H. Colwell, director of athletics at New Hampshire State College, and the Rev. John Meagher of Boston College were named as the executive committee. P. S. Hymas represented Massachusetts Agricultural College, Henry Swazey, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and Prof. Elmer Berry, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.

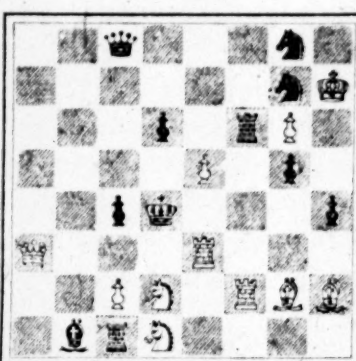
One of the purposes of the new organization is to permit the smaller colleges in New York State to compete outside of meets in which the "big six" so called, take part. It is proposed to hold a meet in this city May 16 and 17, and the executive committee will meet in this city March 22 to act definitely on these dates.

Columbia University was not represented, but a telegram was received from H. G. Larson saying that Columbia was interested in the association and undoubtedly would be represented at the meet in May.

CINCINNATI AFTER COONEY
CINCINNATI, Ohio—James Cooney may be the next shortstop of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club if Washington and the St. Louis Browns grant waivers on him.

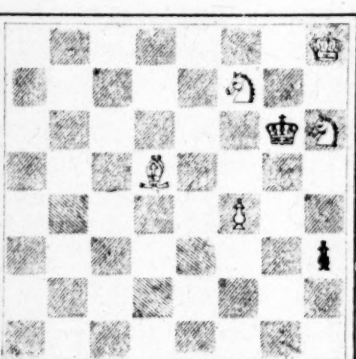
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 27
By S. Loyd
Black 11 pieces



White 11 pieces
White mates in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 28
By Max J. Meyer
Black 2 pieces



White 11 pieces
White mates in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 25. Kt-K7 K-K4
No. 26. 1. B-R7 K-K4
2. KxP K-Q3
3. Q-B5 K-Q3
4. Q-Q4 ch P-K3
5. K-K7 (or Q) P-K1
J. C. J. Wainwright's original Q-Q4

VICTORY CHESS CONGRESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The executive council of the British Chess Federation, at their meeting on Saturday, the 11th of January, decided to hold the Victory Chess Congress at Hastings in August. Contests will be arranged for all grades of players. Entries will be accepted only from subjects of the British Empire, the Allies, the United States and neutral countries.

NOTES

Carl Schlechter was the leading exponent of the so-called Vienna school, that taught to build for position rather than combination in play, a style of game exceedingly hard to defeat, but which, in return, more often draws than wins; hence Carl Schlechter earned for himself the title of the "Drawing Master." He ranked well as a problem composer and was editor of Deutsche Schachzeitung, but his most important work in chess literature was in editing the last edition of von Bilguer's "Handbuch des Schachspiels," the largest and most extensive work on chess extant, which was finished shortly after the beginning of the war. His tournament and match play was of high order and he had the honor of being the only player that has held Lasker to a tie match which resulted in a win for each and eight drawn games. When he deviated from his usual style of position play he proved himself a master of combination also, as will be seen in the game below. He left the memory of an unassuming and genial disposition.

The Good Companion Chess Problem Club, International, announces its annual solving contest for cash prizes, open to all members, to be held on Feb. 22 at Hamilton Court, Thirty-ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The tournament starts at 4 o'clock, with a dinner and speeches following.

White Black
1. P-K4 P-K4
2. P-K3 P-K4
3. B-K3 P-Q3
4. B-R4 Kt-B3
5. Kt-B3

Castles followed by P-Q4 seems the better line of play here.

6. KxP B-B4
7. P-Q4 B-Q2
8. Castles Castles
9. P-KB4

PxKt at once followed by Q-Q3 was superior to the text move.

10. P-K5 Kt-QB5
11. P-K5 B-K2
12. P-Q5 P-QB4
13. Kt-K4 BxP
14. BxB KtxB
15. Q-R3

White now elects to stake his fortune on the ever-tumbling attack.

16. P-B3 KtxB
17. B-R4 P-K3
18. KtXB ch Q-K

Another sacrifice that almost accomplishes its purpose.

19. P-Kt P-Kt
20. Q-K4 ch K-R
21. R-K Q-B2
22. Q-R4 P-Q3
23. Kt-R7 B-Q2

Q-Kt was perfectly safe and should have won.

24. RxB RxB
25. P-R5

Highly ingenious, if the rook be taken the passed pawn would be worth the exchange.

26. P-R5 R-K2
27. Q-R4 BxR

28. QxP Kt-K3
29. QxP Kt-Q4
30. Q-K2 K-K1
31. P-B5 KtXP
Forced or else he would have to give up a rook for the pawn.

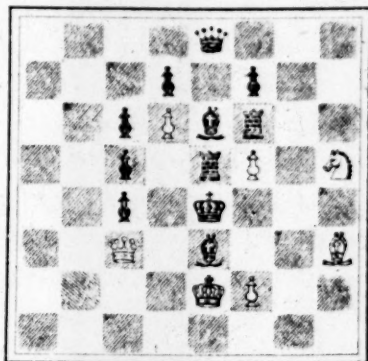
32. QxKt R-B6
33. Q-R4 R-K
34. Q-R4 R-K
35. Q-B6
Drawn

The forces are now practically equal.

This game received a special mention in the Hastings tournament, England, 1895. While White does not win he shows his skill in at least drawing after being two pieces down.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

By Frank Janet
Jocus Blocus Theme
Original
Black 11 pieces



White 11 pieces
White mates in 2 moves

MATHEWSON RETURNS TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, New York—Capt. Christopher Mathewson, former manager of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, returned Monday on the Rotterdam. He was connected with the United States chemical warfare service and for a long time was stationed at American general headquarters in Chaumont, France. "We were sorry we could not get into action," declared Mathewson "but that was the fortune of war."

He expressed the belief that few big-league players in the army in France would return in time to take part in the opening games. He did not disclose his plans for the future, but said he was not under contract with any baseball club.

Baseball was not very popular among the French, he explained, because they considered it too brutal. "We could not get any Frenchmen to be catcher," he added, "because they were all afraid they would be hit with the ball." He told of two Americans who blocked traffic on a street in a small French town by playing catch, because the French were afraid to pass behind the man with the catcher's glove.

Shortly before the armistice was signed he was assigned to the twenty-eighth division stationed near Toul, France. His colleagues in the gas school at Chaumont included Capt. T. R. Cobb, Maj. P. D. Houghton, and Maj. Branch Rickey.

CHESS AND CHECKER CLUB AT N. H. STATE

DURHAM, New Hampshire—The New Hampshire College Chess and Checker Club was organized here Thursday night with N. I. Bearse of Nashua, New Hampshire, president, and J. M. Lannon of Pennacook, New Hampshire, secretary. The following committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws: E. M. Bailey of Sunapee, New Hampshire, N. I. Bearse, and G. H. Billingham of Boston, Massachusetts.

The club expects to organize chess and checker teams to represent the college and hopes to be able to arrange a schedule of the intercollegiate matches.

W. W. ROPER IS NAMED PRINCETON COACH

PRINCETON, New Jersey—W. W. Roper '03 has been appointed coach of the Princeton varsity football team it was announced Saturday. At a meeting of football men 70 indicated their intentions of joining the squad. Keene Fitzpatrick, the veteran trainer, outlined to the aspirants the nature of the work they would have to do.

The football schedule is already completed but is being withheld from publication because of possible readjustment. One of the features of the football meeting was an address by Nelson Poe, class of '97, who won the French War Cross as well as the American D. S. C. He urged the men present to stay in college and to take greater interest in all athletics.

LEEDS WINS AT FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—The Leeds Northern Union rugby football team played Dewsbury on Jan. 11 and by making a draw with the visitors, 5 points each, won the emergency competition run during the present season until conditions allowed of a resumption of normal football. Normal competitions are down for Jan. 18, so the war-time program comes to an end, leaving last season's champions again at the head of affairs. Altogether seven matches were played on Jan. 11, Bramley turning out for their first game, namely against Batley, and losing by 19 points to 5. At Warrington, Leigh lost by 11 to 8. At Broughton, Oldham went under by 11 to 3. St. Helens lost at Barrow by 27 to 3, and Rochdale lost to Halifax, 8 to 3. The game between Wigan and Swinton was won by the old point in five, Wigan getting the better of the argument.

CANADIENS DEFEAT TORONTO AT HOCKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Canadiens on Saturday night spoiled Toronto's chance of tying Ottawa in the second half of the National Hockey League championship race by defeating them with a score of 8 to 2. Toronto started well, but after a short time faded away and the Canadiens had it all their own way for the greater part of the play. Lindsay in goal had an off night, two of the shots going through his legs in easy fashion. Vezina, on the other hand, was almost impervious. The Canadiens had little trouble accumulating their scores and the Toronto forwards were compelled to play defense most of the time. The summary:

Team	Goals
Canadiens	8
Toronto	2

Score—Canadiens 8, Toronto 2. Goals—Malone 4, Cleghorn 2, Pitre, Macdonald for Canadiens; Randall, Crawford for Toronto. Referee—Harry Hyland. Judges of play—John Marshall. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The crack clubs taking part in the northern Varsity competition for association football teams in Northumberland and Durham did none too well against the less known sides in the program played Jan. 11. Middlesbrough only just got the better of Scotswood by the only goal of the game, while Newcastle United could do no more than make a goalless draw with Hartlepool. Durham City accounted for Sunderland unexpectedly by 1 to 0 and Darlington were beaten at South Shields by 3 to 1.

The Prague Sporting Club has written to several Yorkshire association football clubs who before the war sent teams to the Bohemian capital, extending a cordial invitation to arrange further visits as soon as events permit.

TO RELEASE PICKERING

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Word has just been received from Maj. M. J. Pickering that he will be released from his military duties in time to resume his office as Graduate Manager of Athletics at the University of Pennsylvania on March 1. He was given a leave of absence by the University Council on Athletics on Feb. 15, 1918.

CALIFORNIA IS VICTOR 29 TO 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—University of California defeated Leland Stanford Junior University in the first of a series of three basketball games, 29 to 26. Until well into the second half each team alternately led by one or two points. The game was ragged with numerous fouls. It was lacking in good teamwork, California especially resorting to unnecessarily long shots at goal. J. Symes '21 of California started, making 19 points. For Stanford, C. E. Richter '23 played a good game. The summary:

Score—University of California 29, Leland Stanford Junior University 26. Goals from floor—J. Symes 19, Anderson 2, Majors 2, Goodrich for California; Richter 19, J. Symes, Cluff, 7, 11, Hood, Pelous for Stanford. Goals from foul—J. Symes 7 for California; Hood 3, Pelous 3 for Stanford. Referee—W. D. Kearnes. Umpire—E. Harris. Time of halves—20 minutes.

NINE COMPETITIVE EVENTS AT HARVARD

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Nine competitive events appear on the schedule of the Harvard varsity fencing team for this winter as arranged by Manager S. H. Ordway '21. Among the colleges which will be met are Yale University, University of Pennsylvania, Bowdoin College and Columbia University.

In addition to the scheduled matches the varsity will hold a practice meet with the Haverhill, Massachusetts, Y. M. C. A. team in this city Friday. The schedule follows:

March 1

HOTELS AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe travelers one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

Hotel Somerset
BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av. joining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

Homesend Hall
Greenwich, Conn.

45 minutes from New York

OPEN ALL YEAR BOOKLET

SOUTHERN

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Aldemarle Park Asheville, N.C.

A "perfectly charming" English Inn in the glorious, out-of-door Land of the Sky. Real Southern hospitality, home-like informality, excellent service, concentrated comfort—in an atmosphere of refinement and taste. An "all the year" resort for pleasure and sport.

Through Sleeping Car Service from New York

Ideal Golf in an Ideal Climate

Grounds adjoin Asheville Country Club

In America - An English Inn

NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

REVIVALS IN PARIS
AND A NOVEL PIECEBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

PARIS, France.—At the National Theater of the Opera, M. Jacques Rouché has resumed the representations of "Castor and Pollux" which obtained so great an artistic success last spring, when the shelling of Paris by the long-range Bertha obliged many theaters to close as a measure of precaution. "Castor and Pollux," a lyrical tragedy in five acts and a prologue, by Germaine Bernier, and with music by Jean Philippe Rameau, was given for the first time and in its original version in 1737 at the Royal Academy of Music, as the Opera was then called. It obtained a considerable success, being played 21 times in the course of two months. Then, doubtless for some reason which fashion alone can explain, the play disappeared from the program of the Royal Academy of Music for 10 years, at the end of which time it was given again, minus the prologue. In 1764 when the Tuilleries were inaugurated, "Castor and Pollux" had the honor of being given before the King and Queen, but on the eve of the revolution it vanished definitely from the repertory of the Opera. No doubt Rameau's score would have remained forgotten, had not M. Jacques Rouché conceived of the excellent idea of taking it down from the dusty shelf where it had lain for 134 years, and one cannot be too grateful to him for having had the courage to give us this unique revival.

M. Jacques Rouché has been happily inspired in following the idea expressed by Taine that the works of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries should be represented as they were given at that period, that is with costumes of the period, and not in the pelms and togas which the classicism of most of the subjects would seem to require. Of course, this theory is especially applicable to lyrical works—for one can hardly imagine Minerva or Jupiter dancing the "gavottes" and "rigaudons" which abound in the scant dress so favored by the gods of old! No performance could be more beautiful from a purely spectacular point of view than "Castor and Pollux," as staged at the Paris Opera. The tableau of Hades, to which Pollux descends in order to replace Castor in the dwelling of the Shades—is a perfect symphony in white—so unobtrusive, yet so beautiful that it still further intensifies one's pleasure whilst listening to the delightfully expressive music that Rameau composed for this score. Each act, naturally, is provided with a ballet according to the tradition of the period—and here Rameau excels, revealing himself as the greatest French musician of the Eighteenth Century.

As far as the cast is concerned, one might reproach Mlle. Lubin as being rather inefficient in the rôle of Télémaque, the Princess, for whom both brothers unfortunately conceived simultaneously an ardent passion. M. Lestelly, in the part of Pollux, and M. Lafitte as Castor, seem to experience a certain difficulty in attaining that classicism of style and declamation which Rameau's masterpiece demands, if it is to be correctly interpreted. But the ballet corps of the Opera, led by Mme. Aida Boni and M. Aveline, will no doubt greatly contribute to the lasting success of this old-fashioned tragedy, which is equal, if not superior, from a musical point of view, to Gluck's "Orpheus." The latter, indeed, was no doubt greatly inspired by the earlier work of Jean Philippe Rameau, who was one of the first to give a greater orchestral importance to lyrical works.

Between "Castor and Pollux" and "Le dit des jeux du monde," given at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, there exists a wide gulf—that which separates ultra-classicism from the most excessive futurism. Mme. Engel-Bathori, who has assumed the direction of Jacques Copeau's theater during the latter's absence from Paris, has bravely attempted to separate herself from tradition by presenting this fantastical work, which is the logical sequence of certain tendencies of modern art. Needless to say this attempt produced amongst the public a renewal of the disapprobation which the débuts of Antoine and Lucien Poë and certain of Gémier's innovations provoked. The program of "Le dit des jeux du monde" (all capital letters are carefully suppressed even in the names of the artists who were courageous enough to interpret this work) informs us that this play is not symphonical but spectacular. Happily for those spectators whose artistic evolution is not sufficiently advanced to allow them fully to appreciate the beauties of cubism, the program quite loyally strives to give a comprehensive résumé of the scenario, and perhaps by reading it carefully, could one discover certain transcendent truths which do not strike one at a first hearing of this extraordinary lucubration. "The libretto is by Paul Mèral, the musical score by a honey-gar, and the dances are by G. P. faconnet."

M. Paul Mèral's dramatic system is certainly disconcerting; still, one cannot help feeling that it may contain possible sources of innovation, and even to some degree contribute to renovating French staging, which still combines a much-to-be-deplored conventionality with a very false realism. In "Le dit des jeux du monde," M. Paul Mèral has suppressed all scenery; his personages move in space—for, as he declares peremptorily, "Space alone exists," and he seems to have realized in some degree the all-important rôle that light should play in modern theater, were it properly applied. He declares: "Light creates depth, and

does so only when several luminous plans intermingle, either because of the meeting of some body which stops them and reflects them, or by passing through a body which deforms them. And this body itself only assumes its volume because of the luminous planes which strike it." "Scenery will therefore not exist," continues M. Paul Mèral in his explanatory preface. "But luminous projections of different colors, which will cut the bodies moving on the stage, will fill the space when the representation takes place."

The drop curtain, also suppressed, is replaced by the double curtain, forming a sort of living curtain before the footlights, and which comments on the mimicry of the actors. One of these choruses is clothed in the colors of the rainbow, whilst the other is draped in pure white and led by a personage clad in golden tissue. At each scene the chorus separates to group itself on either side of the stage, allowing the actors to appear and do their "turn," after which the chorus closes again and announces the sense of the scene which is about to be enacted. One must add that all the actors wear masks, which custom has come down from the Middle Ages and obliges the artists to follow the interpretation imposed upon them by the author, by preventing them from indulging in any extravagant facial effects. Needless to say, this unexpected method of staging—due to the inspiration of M. G. P. faconnet—roused the astonishment and wrath of many spectators to whom cubism is but a dead letter. These expressed their displeasure with much violence, whilst some ardent supporters of innovation in matters of art indignantly protested against the comments of these "bourgeois." The result is that M. Paul Mèral's fantastic lucubration is attracting all Paris, and will perhaps remain an epoch in modern French theatrical art, although he should not forget that excess in anything is dangerous.

Amongst the theatrical plans of the season, it is to be noted that M. Hertz, the able director of the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, proposes to produce Rostand's famous play, "Cyrano de Bergerac." Many deem that he would have been better inspired to give "Chantecler," with slight modifications in the staging and costumes. "Chantecler" contains, moreover, some of the finest verses Rostand ever wrote, and possesses a symbolism which would have insured its success at the present moment. However, M. Hertz has decided for "Cyrano" although he has not yet decided who is to take the rôle so brilliantly created by Coquelin.

Certainly there is no little French boy or girl who does not know the fables of La Fontaine by heart. These replace in some wise the nursery rhymes which little English-speaking children learn almost unconsciously as soon as they can lis. Mlle. Marie Sondart has been especially struck by the educative power in the fables of "good" Jean de la Fontaine, and she has consequently created at 19 Rue Blanche, the Théâtre la Fontaine, in which children represent the most celebrated fables, which she has put into dramatic form. When the curtain rises a youthful actress—for at the Théâtre la Fontaine both artists and audience are children—recites the fable as composed by the great poet of Château Thierry, who lived 300 years ago, and whose house has now been destroyed by German shells. Then the play begins. The troupe recruited by Mlle. Sondart consists of four little girls—Gina Pierre Martin, Live Desbois, Yvette France, and Odette—who all interpret with great spirit "Le Loup et l'Agnneau" ("The Wolf and the Lamb"), and "La Cigale et la Fourmi" ("The Cricket and the Ant"). As it is feared that the fables which, as La Fontaine himself declared, although possessing "a juvenile appearance, serve as the envelopes for important truths," will prove rather too serious for the infantile audiences which Mlle. Sondart especially aims at attracting to her little theater, some ballets composed by Mary Mather are to be introduced as intermèdes, the star being Gina Pierre Martin, who reveals rare artistic and choreographic talents.

M. Henri Batallie has written a new play for the Comédie Française, "Les Sœurs d'Amour" ("The Love Sisters"), which is actually being rehearsed at the House of Molière. Two of the parts will be played by Mme. Berthe Cerny and M. Le Roy. Indeed the rôle of Mme. Berthe Cerny can hardly be called a rôle, as it comprises but one scene. But Mme. Berthe Cerny, whose interpretation of Bataille's "Marche Nuptiale" ranks amongst the theatrical events of the last season in Paris, considered that she could not refuse M. Batallie the artistic service he asked of her. And her decision surely honors both artist and author. M. Henri Batallie has been absent from Paris for many months. At the last moment he was even prevented from being present at the rehearsals of "Image" given at the Réjane Theater last autumn; but he intends soon to return to the capital, and personally to supervise the rehearsals of "Les Sœurs d'Amour," which, his fervent admirers declare, ranks amongst the finest works of this excessively personal writer.

M. Maurice Rostand's name will also appear shortly on the program of his play in three acts entitled "Casanova." The leading feminine rôle will be played by Mlle. Jeanne Renouard, and M. Roger Karl will personally the famous adventurer. "Casanova" was to have been given at the Bouffes Parisiens, but the young author is now in quest of another stage, as "Phil-Phil" the amusing opérette now running at the Bouffes, is enjoying such a vogue that there can be no question of taking it off at the moment.

LONDON NOTES

LONDON, England (Jan. 24).—Stu-

dents of dramatic history will be interested to learn that the famous old playhouse in Clerkenwell known as Sadler's Wells is about to be reopened. At least, the London County Council have approved of the scheme of alterations which will have the effect, it is said, of rendering the premises suitable for use again as a theater. Details of the scheme are waiting, and will be noted that the announcement is very guarded. But it is not likely, considering its position and surroundings, that the place will enjoy any but local patronage. Things were different when Thomas King, afterward Sheridan's manager, had the theater for 10 years, in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century and the big stars from Drury Lane gave performances there, including Grimaldi, the famous clown. The husband of the great Mrs. Siddons managed it for a time and under him Edmund Keate made his first appearance as a small boy. At the beginning of last century Sadler's Wells adopted a kind of performance after the manner of that associated—until revue came along—with the London Hippodrome. The New River in the neighborhood, a high reservoir built under the stage which enabled "nautical dramas" to be given in sensational fashion, and afterward led to the house being called the Aquatic Theater. But the history of the site goes back beyond the Middle Ages. There was a well at this spot called the Holy Well, once noted for its extraordinary cures. And Brewer states that the monks of Clerkenwell Priory used to boast of its supposed virtues. But at the Reformation it was stopped up and wholly forgotten till, in 1633, a Mr. Sadler, digging gravel for his garden, chanced to discover it again. After finding the old chalybeate spring, Sadler, who was a surveyor, built a "music house" on the premises, giving shows of questionable character, and it was not till 1765 that a builder named Rosoman (after whom a street is named close by) erected a new theater and made it a place of some importance. But it was not till the best part of a century later that Sadler's Wells reached the period in its history that has made its name famous in the annals of the drama. This was the Phelps régime, which lasted from 1844 to 1862.

After Macready, Samuel Phelps as a manager had no equal. Acquiring an interest in Sadler's Wells he soon converted what had hitherto been considered a hopelessly "suburban" playhouse into the leading intelligent dramatic stage of the day. His idea was to give Shakespeare artistically, and with adequate stage setting—without, in fact, the lavish, extravagant accessories indulged in by Charles Kean at the Princess. He felt sure there was a public for it—a public that went to hear the poet and the poetry undistracted by the glitter of sumptuous surroundings. Sadler's Wells in consequence became the resort of those who loved Shakespeare and all that was best in drama, for when, not mounting Shakespeare, Phelps would produce the works that had some claim or other to intelligent attention. No fewer than 32 plays by Shakespeare were produced during Phelps' management, four nights out of six being devoted to his works. Referring to Sadler's Wells, Morley writes in his "Journal" that the main cause of the success of Phelps in his Shakespearean revivals, is that he shows in his author above all things the poet, and goes on to say that "the scenery is very beautiful, but wholly free from the meretricious glitter now in favor." With the retirement of Phelps the theater sank gradually into disrepute. An attempt was made to restore its dignity and to favor by Mrs. Bateman, after she left the Lyceum, but without success. The brilliant chapter on Sadler's Wells which undoubtedly adds glory to the pages of English dramatic history virtually closed with the end of Phelps' management. However, it should be remembered that many new and varied theaters were springing up in the center of London, making a long journey into the "wilds" of Clerkenwell not only undesirable but unnecessary. Playgoers can but wish the reopening scheme all success coupled with the hope that Phelps' ideals will dominate all endeavor.

Somewhat analogous to the above circumstances is Mr. T. Bernard Fagan's production at the Court Theater, Sloane Square. The enterprise is drawing all London, as the saying is, and bringing to the cozy little playhouse a bustling activity it has not enjoyed since the great days of the Vedrenne-Barker régime. The whole performance is very much in the spirit of Phelps, for while perfection is aimed at in every detail, the poetry as well as the comedy seems to be the essential point of each characterization.

Although it can by no means be said that London theaterland is getting very active yet, on account of the New Year, in the matter of novelties, there is nevertheless "a certain liveliness" in the play-producing world which shows that some people still have the progress of the stage at heart and are alive to the necessity of "change of bill."

"A Certain Livelihood," by the way, is the title of one of these novelties, due in fact at St. Martin's Theater Feb. 17. The author is Mr. B. MacDonald Hastings, and the cast will include Lady Tree, Mr. Seymour Hicks, Mr. Sydney Valentine, and Miss Muriel Martin Harvey. A feature of the production will be the setting, which will be good, solid masonry in place of the lath and canvas structure of the usual stage. The single set will represent a Georgian room and this, remaining throughout the play, is to be

built up brick by brick, the fireplace being genuine and the staircase leading to the rooms upstairs being of stone.

"Uncle Sam" is down for Feb. 12 at the Haymarket, while "Oh Joy" is due at the Kingsway on the 27th instant, and "The Purple Stripes" at the Garrick on the day following.

"THE PROVOK'D WIFE"
REVIVED IN LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"The Provok'd Wife," a comedy written by Sir John Vanbrugh, Knt., revived by the Incorporated Stage Society, the King's Hall, London. The cast: Constantine.....Lewis Thordike Casson Heartfree.....Balliol Holloway Sir John Brute.....Hubert Carter Lady Fannyfull.....Ethel Irving Rasor, valet de chambre to Sir J. B. George Bellamy Justice of the Peace.....Orlando Barnett Lord Rake and Col. Bully, companions to Sir J. B. Anatole James and Bernard Dudley Lady Brute.....Margaret Halstan Bellinda, her niece.....Mary Clare Lady Fannyfull.....Ethel Irving Mademoiselle.....Mlle. Rambert

LONDON, England.—The Incorporated Stage Society has again revived one of the plays of the Restoration. This time it is Vanbrugh's "The Provok'd Wife." Mr. Montague Summers, who has had much to do with the production of the play, reminds us in his "note" that Charles James Fox said that "The Provok'd Wife" entitled Vanbrugh to be called "almost as great a genius as ever lived." Though such praise seems excessive, it is impossible to deny that the play contains much in it to account for its long and undoubted popularity.

The characters, highly colored though they may be, are real in their brutality, their cynicism, and their affection. Vanbrugh's art is anything but reserved. Falstaff seems almost refined, contrasted with Sir John Brute, who has, too, none of the geniality of Shakespeare's knight. He is a brute, and nothing but a brute—except that he is a coward and a cruel as well. And yet the man is so true to life one does not wonder that the most distinguished of actors played this part. For like Hogarth, Vanbrugh is a true artist, even if it is the art of over-emphasis. And in this way he is a moralist too. Vice is ugly. In "The School for Scandal," Charles' debts and gay living are made to appear attractive enough to those who like to romance of these things. But Vanbrugh's roistering party is too realistic to be funny, and were it longer it would be intolerable. Intolerable some of the scenes in the play would be to many whose sense of comedy lies rather in fine shades. But Vanbrugh's frank beastliness is never nasty, and if he shocks it is because we prefer to "squint" at what we had better see open-eyed.

The play was admirably done. Mr. Hubert Carter's Brute was the brutal thing to life. And if Miss Ethel Irving's Lady Fannyfull was not always easy to hear, one forgave her for being so vastly entertaining. It was comedy to make those who love the art long for more. As Lady Brute Miss Halstan had hard work to do and very well she did it. While Miss Mary Clare and Mlle. Rambert were both delightful as the lady who ventures on marriage, and the maid who looked as if she would venture anything in the way of mischief.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Washington, the Man Who Made Us," a historical drama by Percy MacKaye, is to be performed in French for the first time on any stage this week at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier. Jacques Copeau will be the Washington, Jean Sarmant the Lafayette, Henri Dhurial the Hamilton, and Marcel Millet the Tom Paine. The piece, in conformity with the Vieux Colombier custom, will be played for only one week.

"The Royal Vagabond," a comedy by Stephen Ivor Szinyey and William Cary Duncan, with music by Anselm Goetzl, is the new offering at the Cohan and Harris Theater. The piece was reviewed in these columns on Jan. 7.

"Three Faces East" has been moved from the Cohan & Harris Theater to the Longacre. Miss Beatrice Herford has begun a series of Monday monologue matinees at the Booth Theater.

The Shakespeare Playhouse production of "As You Like It" will be repeated at the Plymouth Theater on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning of this week. There will be a matinee of "Hamlet" on Thursday.

Miss Lola Fisher is to appear in a new comedy by George Middleton under the management of Cohan & Harris.

As part of the program of their observation of the Lowell centenary, members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters will attend the performance of Barrie's "Dear Brutus" next Friday evening at the Empire Theater. John Galsworthy and Alfred Noyes are to be there, representing England, and there will be present men and women of accomplishment from France and Italy and Canada. Barrie himself was to have been present, but he has written that it is impossible for him to cross the ocean at this time, and his letter of regret will be read before the curtain. William Gillette, who plays the leading rôle in "Dear Brutus," is a member of the Academy.

SALE OF DRURY
LANE CONSIDEREDBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—The fate of Drury Lane Theater is still unknown. The eagerly awaited special meeting of shareholders took place as arranged on Jan. 17, and after stormy scenes and no decision, the meeting was adjourned. An attempt was made by the chairman, Mr. A. R. Stephenson, to limit proceedings to accepting or rejecting Sir Alfred Butt's offer for the purchase of the theater, declaring that in counsel's opinion they had no power to discuss any other proposals. But since Sir Alfred Butt's aspirations first became known, much water has flowed under London Bridge, and with it many rushes to get possession of "Old Drury."

The consequence was that not one but several propositions were before the shareholders, though not officially. At the time they assembled to discuss Sir Alfred Butt's offer. The latter was considered by the directors to be entitled to exclusive consideration, chiefly because his offer had been spontaneous and in their opinion generous, whereas that of each of his rivals had been based on this offer. On the other hand, the shareholders were for selling to the highest bidder, and insisted upon an adjournment to discuss these other proposals. After refusing this request, the board eventually gave way, amid unruly scenes, and reluctantly consented to receive an advisory committee of shareholders before the adjourned meeting takes place.

Sir Alfred Butt's original offer was £109,626, equal to 17s. 6d. per 15s. share and £1 2s. 6d. per £1 share. The purchase was to take effect as from Dec. 9, 1918; compensation to be paid to the directors for loss of office amounted to £12,500. Mr. Arthur Collins, the present popular manager, was to make a separate agreement with Sir Alfred Butt, whereby they jointly produce pantomimes at their own risk and for their own benefit, while the former would receive a sum equivalent to that due on the unexpired period of his managerial contract.

It was generally known that Mr. Charles Gulliver, managing director of the Palladium Music Hall, had outbid Sir Alfred Butt by offering a sum that would enable a cash distribution to be made to shareholders at the rate of £1 per every 15s. share and £1 5s. per every £1 share; while from Hamilton Balcan of the Theater Royal, Bristol, came the offer on behalf of a syndicate of £140,000 on the same terms as Sir Alfred Butt's. The latter, as a result of these rivalries, had, it was announced at the meeting, increased his bid to £125,251; but the shareholders were not satisfied, as it was known that Mr. Gulliver had also amended his first proposal to the tune of £155,000, which upon the company's capital of £94,000 would be equal to 33s. per £1 share and 24s. 9d. per 15s. share. Mr. Gulliver himself made a dramatic appearance at the meeting, announcing that he had included £30,000 of the directors' compensation (Mr. Collins in his last had left the compensating to the shareholders); he had, however, offered the chairman 25s. for each of his 20,000 shares, if he would withdraw his proxies from the support of Sir Alfred Butt.

The following shows how the figures may mount up to secure "the best theater in England" before the next meeting. No sooner was it made public that Mr. Gulliver had increased his bid to a message came that Mr. Baines of Bristol had followed suit with a bid of £160,000 on behalf of a syndicate which included, it was announced, "one of the richest men in England."

Against this war of the big guns of theatrical finance is voiced the small voice of art in a call by Ben Greet in "The Times" to the wealthy drama lovers of the land to rescue the great house for making into a veritable temple of art—a real national theater. Several rich patrons contributed to a scheme of this nature before the war, a little in Bloomsbury being actually obtained. There was, in fact, a mysterious offer made by a firm of solicitors at the above meeting on behalf of some silent purchasers. Perhaps these were some noble opponents to the commercial drama, and if so, perhaps their offer will be renewed successfully at the next meeting. For when all is said and done, Drury Lane should have been made the start of a permanent London Repertory Theater, rebuilt, of course, to accommodate "side chapels" of smaller dimensions.

After the meeting of the shareholders of Drury Lane Theater described above, Sir Alfred Butt withdrew his offer, as explained in a letter to the board, relieving the directors and shareholders of any further embarrassment, and giving as his opinion that on a proper use being made of the proxies a resolution in his favor would have been carried by a large majority. As a result of this letter the board issued a circular to the shareholders, along with copies of Sir Alfred Butt's letter, stating that in consequence of the receipt of this letter there would be no object in calling the proposed meeting of the 27th, which accordingly did not take place. The circular went on to point out that the board, being now free to act as they think best, have put the matter into the hands of Sir Howard Frank of the well-known firm of Knight, Frank & Rutley, to whom all offers would be made, and who would submit a full report of same by circulation among the shareholders.

Another large theater which may have a new master (or masters) is the New Middlesex, also in Drury Lane. Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard have

made a handsome bid for this one-time home of French revue. Their proposal is to be considered at a shareholders' meeting shortly. If successful in acquiring the theater, this "firm" intends to convert the place at once into a thoroughly up-to-date West End playhouse.

It is no easy matter to follow so popular a comedian as Mr. George Robey, but someone must do it, at the Alhambra, for "G. R." is obliged to return to the Hippodrome in February under a 12 months' contract. So long has he been appearing as one of the Bing Boys in one or other production at the Alhambra introducing these ubiquitous youths, that the public will almost have to readjust its vision to appreciate him in a new rôle. Anyway, there is a chance for some one to shine in his old shoes, and Mr. Oswald Stoll declares he has got the man in the person of Mr. Gus McNaughton, who has been heading the bill in the provinces and suburbs—to say nothing of his "bit" at the front—and has shown every proof of being a first-rate comedian.

"AS YOU LIKE IT"
IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A considerable gathering of young men and young women of high school age and over spent a profitable afternoon on Feb. 14 at the Plymouth Theater, seeing the love story of Orlando and Rosalind portrayed, and otherwise studying the pageantry and enjoying the romance of "As You Like It." The youthful audience was lending support to another experiment of the Shakespeare Playhouse, that enterprise group of actors who like for one or two days a week to drop their workaday routine upon the modern stage and take up a little Elizabethan practice. The juvenile folk knew of the success of the Playhouse presentations of the tragedy of "Hamlet," with Walter Hampden in the title rôle, and they hoped for as good outcome from a comedy, with Leonard Willey and Miss Elsie Mackay in the leading parts.

The occasion can hardly be considered equal in importance to the opening, early in the season, of "Hamlet," though it brought the eager house abundant satisfaction. Mr. Willey as Orlando behaved quite in the way that any fellow with imagination would be likely to behave, if driven into exile to a place like the Forest of Arden. Miss Mackay as Rosalind in her turn took to the adventures in the wood just as any girl with lively spirits and keen fancy would be expected to take to them. In brief, the whole thing was done exactly right. To pass from the principals to the subordinate characters, who, pray, would recite the "Seven Ages" otherwise in respect to a single accent or inflection than as Howard Kyle, the melancholy Jacques of the cast, did them? Indeed, nobody but David Bispham. And the only difference he would make, would be to pronounce "sang" not the French way, but as if it were a regular English word. And truly no one would recommend any changes in the exposition of the deep philosophy of the "if," which Henry Herbert gave in the character of motley Touchstone.

Greater Rosalinds than Miss Mackay's could be found, if the Playhouse were to institute a canvass of the stars of the city; but an artist of Rosalind than she has could hardly be picked from among the unemerged talents. Should the student population of New York, along with others who like an occasional Shakespeare matinee, encourage this "As You Like It" experiment, giving Miss Mackay a good trial in the rôle of the heroine, something to deserve record along with Mr. Hampden's record of Hamlet might result. All the performers in the long cast at the

THEATRICAL
HARRY LAUDER

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Charlotte.....Mar. 7	5
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Savannah.....Mar. 9	5
Charleston.....Mar. 10	5
Jacksonville.....Mar. 11	5
Augusta.....Mar. 12	5
Macon.....Mar. 13	5
Atlanta.....Mar. 14	5
Chattanooga.....Mar. 15	5
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first performance, including especially Frank McEntee, the Playhouse director, as Adam, Allen Thomas as the Duke and Madeleine Marshall as Celia, did good work.

NEW COMEDY BY
MAURICE ROSTANDBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

PARIS, France.—"Casanova," the three-act comedy by M. Maurice Rostand, which is to be given at the Bouffes Parisiens in a few weeks, forms the favorite topic of conversation in Paris literary and artistic circles. The scenery and costumes will be designed by Georges Barbier, whose talent is as well known in the United States as in France. The cast will be a particularly brilliant one, as Mlle. Génial, former sociétaire of the Comédie Française, will have an important rôle, whilst Mlle. Jane Renouard, who has literary aspirations, will be beautifully gowned.

M. Maurice Rostand, who, it is to be feared, believes that his name may carry him through the most perilous enterprises—even that of undertaking to write a comedy on a subject which his father's genius alone would have been able to cope with—has prudently decided not to let his verses trip unescorted along the stage of the Bouffes Parisiens; a score written by Mme. Simon will help them to affront the quizzical Paris public, who, after all, may insure the success of "Casanova," if it be in a specially lenient mood on the first night!

Walker Whiteside may appear next season in a dramatization by Carl Mason of Stevenson's "The Master of Ballantrae."

"Penny Wise," a comedy by Mary Stafford Smith and Leslie Vyner, has begun a tour at Providence, Rhode Island, with Miss Molly Pearson in the leading rôle.

THEATRICAL

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Thurs., "Donizetti." Gall-Curt, Carolina Lazari, Duo Rimini, Cond. Campanelli.
Fri., "Carmen." Gardien, Fontaine, Baklanoff, Sharnoff, Huberdeau, Cond. Chatterley.
Sat. Mat., "Madam Butterfly." Tamara Mura, Lament, Bouilliez, Pavloska, Cond. Polacco.
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Ibsen's Workmanship

"In everything connected with the execution of his own work," Edmund Gosse says in his biography of Ibsen, "there was no limit to the pains which he was willing to take. His handwriting had always been neat, but it was commonplace in his early years. The exquisite calligraphy which he ultimately used on every occasion, and the beauty of which was famous far and wide, he adopted deliberately when he was in Rome in 1882. . . . His zeal for elaboration as an artist led him to collect a mass of consistent imaginary information about the personages in his plays, who became to him absolutely real. It is related how, some one happening to say that Nora, in 'A Doll's House,' had a curious name, Ibsen immediately replied, 'Oh! her full name was Leonora; but that was shortened to Nora when she was quite a little girl. Of course, you know, she was terribly spoiled by her parents.' Nothing of this is revealed in the play itself, but Ibsen was familiar with the past history of all the characters he created. All through his career, he seems to have been long haunted by the central notion of his pieces, and to have laid it aside, sometimes for many years, until a set of incidents spontaneously crystallized around it. When the medium in which he was going to work became certain, he would put himself through a long course of study in the technical phraseology appropriate to the subject. No pains were too great to prepare him for the final task."

"When Mr. Archer visited Ibsen in the Harmonien Hotel at Sæby in 1887, he extracted some valuable evidence from him as to his methods of composition:

"It seems that the idea of a piece generally presents itself before the characters and incidents, though, when I put this to him flatly, he denied it. It seems to follow, however, from his saying that there is a certain stage in the incubation of a play when it might as easily turn into an essay as into a drama. He has to incarnate the ideas, as it were, in character and incident, before the actual work of creation can be said to have fairly begun. Different plans and ideas, he admits, often flow together, and the play he ultimately produces is sometimes very unlike the intention with which he set out. He writes and rewrites, scribbles and destroys, an enormous amount, before he makes the exquisite fair copy he sends to Copenhagen."

"He altered, as we have said, the printed text of his earlier works, in order to bring them into harmony with his finished style, but he did not do this, so far as I remember, after the publication of 'Brand.' In the case of all the dramas of his maturity, he modified nothing when the work had once been given to the world."



Trees and moonlight

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Christmas Morning on the Thames

A small window, with casement curtains drawn back, framed the morning sky of Christmas Day, 1918. The heavens' present of beauty to earth was made at dawn, the short dawn which links the clear, frosty night to the brilliance of a winter's day. The moon, high in the western sky and paling from moment to moment, looked over her shoulder at the waning east and hurried her flight. Up above, azure, below the long purple darkness of the opposite shore, and the long, wide, silver stream of the Thames, still in the stillness of the fairy hour, silent outlooks were the trees—bare branches spreading and crossing in a delicate, trellised screen between sun, river, moon and the watchful bare window in the old brick house. A lamp was still alight—a lemon, clear-faced lantern to light the night. The lantern suddenly and deliberately went out. The moon vanished. Beauty's fairy hour had passed and the church bells began to ring.

The Turkish Crescent

The crescent is more a symbol of Constantinople than of the Turks, and it dates from the days of Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great. When, so the legend runs, that enterprising monarch besieged Byzantium in 339 B. C. he met with repulse after repulse and tried as a last resource to undermine the walls; but the crescent moon shone out so gloriously that the attempt was discovered and the city saved. And thereupon the Byzantines adopted the crescent as their badge. . . .

When the Roman emperors came, the crescent was not displaced, and it continued to be the city badge under the Christian emperors. In 1453, when Mohammed the Second took Constantinople, it was still to the fore, and being in want of something to vary the monotony of the plain red flag under which he led his men to victory, he, with great discrimination, availed himself of the old Byzantine badge. . . . That is story number one; but there is another.

The Sultan Osman, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty, a hundred and fifty years before the city fell, had a dream in which he saw a crescent moon growing larger and larger until it reached from the farthest east to the farthest west. This led him to adopt the symbol which had been that of the Janizaries for at least half a century previously and also designated Constantinople. Whichever story we accept, and we can do that with both of them if we please—it is clear enough where the crescent came from. Even now in Moscow and other Russian cities the crescent and the cross may be seen combined on the churches, denoting the Byzantine origin of the Eastern rite.

Where the star came from is not so clear. A star within a crescent was a badge of Richard I more than two

The Bookkeeper and His Ships

In the month of June, Prue and I like to walk upon the Battery toward sunset, and watch the steamers, crowded with passengers bound for the pleasant places along the coast where people pass the hot months. Seaside lodgings are not very comfortable, I am told; but who would not be a little pinched in his chamber, if his windows looked upon the sea?

I dream, sometimes, of a straight, scarlet collar, stiff with gold lace, around my neck, instead of this limp cravat; and I have even brandished my quill at the office so cutlass-wise that Tibbottom has paused in his additions and looked at me as if he doubted whether I should come out quite square in my petty cash. Yet he understands it. Tibbottom was born in Nantucket.

That is the secret of my fondness for the sea; I was born by it. Not more surely do cockneys pine for the mountains, or cockneys for the sound of how bells, than those born within sight and sound of the ocean to return to it and renew their fealty. In dreams the children of the sea hear its voices. . . .

Before I came to New York, while I was still a clerk in Boston, courting Prue, and living out of town, I never knew of a ship sailing for India, or even for England or France, but I went up to the State House cupola, or to the observatory of some friend's house in Roxbury, where I could not be interrupted, and there watched the departure.

The sails hung ready; the ship lay in the stream; busy little boats and puffing steamers darted about it, paddled away from it, or led the way to the sea, as minnows might pilot a whale. The anchor was slowly swung at the bow; I could not hear the sailors' song, but I knew they were singing. I could not see the parting friends, but I knew they were saying, "I did not share the confusion, although I knew what bustle there was, what hurry, what shouting, what creaking, what fall of ropes and iron. But I was cool, high, separate. To me it was

"The Earth-Voice of the Mighty Sea"

The Sun, that seemed so mildly to retire, Flung back from distant climes a streaming fire. Whose blaze is now subdued to tender gleams, Prelude of night's approach with soothing dreams. Look round: of all the clouds not one is moving: 'Tis the still hour of thinking, feeling, loving. Silent and steadfast is the vaulted sky. The boundless plain of waters seems to lie: Comes that low sound from breezes rustling o'er The grass-crowned headland that conceals the shore? No; 'tis the earth-voice of the mighty sea. Whispering how meek and gentle he can be! . . . —Wordsworth.

"A painted ship Upon a painted ocean."

The sails were shaken out, and the ship began to move. It was a fair breeze, perhaps, and no steamer was needed to tow her away. She receded down the bay. Friends turned back, and I could not see them—waved their hands, and wiped their eyes, and went home to dinner. Farther and farther from the ships at anchor, the lessening vessel became single and solitary upon the water. The sun sank in the west, but I watched her still. Every flash of her sails, as she tacked and turned, thrilled my heart. Yet Prue was not on board. I had never seen one of the passengers or the crew. I did not know the consignees, nor the name of the vessel.

I had shipped no adventure, nor risked any insurance, nor made any bet, but my eyes clung to her as Ariadne's to the fading sail of Theseus. The ship was freighted with more than appeared upon her papers, yet she was not a smuggler. She bore all there was of that nameless lading, yet the next ship would carry as much. She was freighted with fancy. My hopes, my wishes, and vague desires, were all on board. It seemed to me a treasure not less rich than that which filled the East Indian at the old dock in my boyhood.

When, at length, the ship was a sparkle upon the horizon, I waved my hand in last farewell. I strained my eyes for a last glimpse. My mind had gone to sea, and had left noise behind. But now I heard again the multitudinous murmur of the city, and went down rapidly, and threaded the short, narrow streets to the office.—George William Curtis.

Kelmscott

"Beyond even his delight in great buildings, in history, in the masterpieces of human invention, lay in him [William Morris] that intense passion for nature, my love of the earth and worship of it," which, soon after the completion of 'The Earthly Paradise,' obtained a center in the Manor House at Kelmscott." J. W. Mackail writes in "The Life of William Morris."

"Kelmscott was found by accident. . . . An advertisement of Kelmscott Manor House in a London house-agent's list in the early spring of 1871 seemed to offer a place that would just suit them, and when he went down to see it, the reality exceeded his best expectations."

"On the 17th of May he writes to Paulkner: 'I have been looking about for a house for the wife and kids, and whither do you guess my eye is turned now? Kelmscott, a little village about two miles above Radcott Bridge—a heaven on earth; an old stone Elizabethan house like Water Eaton, and such a garden! close down on the river, a boathouse and all things handy. I am going there again on Saturday with Rossetti and my wife: Rossetti because he thinks of sharing it with us if the thing looks likely.'"

"The house stands on the upper Thames, thirty miles by water from Oxford. It is approached by lanes from the little town of Lechlade, three miles off, to which there is now a railway. At that time, however, that line did not go beyond Witney, and Kelmscott had to be reached from Faringdon, by a long drive through the Berkshire hills. Both may be called back ways of approaching it; the grand entry, up the lovely lonely waterway, was described by Morris himself thus, nearly twenty years

"On we went, turning a sharp angle and going north a little. Presently we saw before us a bank of elm trees, which told us of a house amidst them. In a few minutes we had passed through a deep eddying pool into the sharp stream that ran from the ford, and beached our craft on a tiny strand of limestone gravel, and stepped ashore."

"Mounting on the cart road that ran along the river some feet above the water, I looked round about me. The river came down through a wide meadow on my left, which was gray now with the ripened seedling grasses; the gleaming water was lost presently by a turn of the bank, but over the meadow I could see the gables of a building where I knew the lock must be. A low wooded ridge bounded the river plain to the south and south-west whence we had come, and a few low houses lay about its foot and up its slope. I turned a little to my right and through the hawthorn sprays and long shoots of the wild roses could see the flat country spreading out far away under the sun of the calm evening, till something that might be called hills with a look of sheep pastures about them bounded it with a soft blue line. Before me, the elm boughs still hid most of what houses there might be in this riverside dwelling of mine; but to the right of the cart road a few gray buildings of the simplest kind showed here and there."

"My feet moved on along the road they knew. The raised way led us into a little field bounded by a bank-water of the river on one side; on the right hand we could see a cluster of small houses and barns, and before us a gray stone barn and a wall partly overgrown with ivy, over which a few gray gables showed. The village road ended in the shallow of the backwater. We crossed the road, and my hand raised the latch of a door in the wall, and we stood presently on a stone path which led up to the old house. The garden between the wall and the house was redolent of the June flowers, and the roses were rolling over another with that delicious superabundance of small well-tended garden which at first sight takes away all thought save that of beauty. The blackbirds were singing their loudest, the doves were cooing on the roof-ridge, the rooks in the high elm trees beyond were garrulous among the young leaves, and the swifts wheeled whining about the gables. 'And the house itself was a fit guardian for all the beauty of this heart of summer.'"

"O me! O me! How I love the earth, and the seasons, and weather, and all things that deal with it, and all that grows out of it—as this has done! The earth and the growth of it and the life of it. If I could but say or show how I love it!"

Relief

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said and done otherwise shall give him no peace.—Emerson.

Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT DOES not require any very exhaustive study of the New Testament to recognize that throughout its pages the endeavor is persistently made to instruct mankind as to the true nature of substance. In its pages Jesus is heard declaring: "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." And Peter calls aloud: "For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away." Similarly, also, it is Paul who announces to the Galatians in no uncertain language: "For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary the one to the other." In all such statements the truth is intimated that Spirit is substantial and that matter, or the flesh, which is Spirit's opposite, is insubstantial or unreal.

Now this teaching is fundamental. It lies at the very foundation of true Christian doctrine and demonstration. It was because of his understanding of the truth about substance that Christ Jesus performed every one of the miracles, as they are called, which proved so conclusively the divine nature of his mission. The Galilean Prophet had such a knowledge of God, the divine Principle of the universe, knew so well the allness of Principle, that he was aware of the unreality of matter. He did not hold these facts merely as interesting theories. They were real and actual enough to be put to the test; and this he did, setting at naught the so-called laws of matter by stilling the tempest at sea, walking on the water, and raising the dead; indeed, every one of the healings he performed proved the power of Truth to annul so-called material law. To restore a paralyzed limb to normal activity was but the work of a moment to the man whose understanding of Principle was clear enough to enable him to perceive the total unreality of matter.

There is little doubt that the generality of mankind are often impressed by the fleetingness of human existence. No one can look upon the changing scenes of human life without recognizing that there is something, to say the least of it, insubstantial about all natural phenomena. Change and decay seem to be the outstanding feature of everyday experience. And this has struck many so forcibly that, not having the explanation of the phenomenal and not possessing a knowledge of reality which only Christian Science is capable of giving, they have been driven, even while trying to cling, perhaps to some of the most cherished dogmas, to the brink of despair. It is absolutely essential to get down to bedrock fundamentals. There can be no "open vision" otherwise. Unless the truth about God, divine Principle, becomes known to a man, he is bound to remain in doubt as to the meaning of the transient happenings of material sense and liable to be driven down before them in their lawlessness.

It is the truth about divine Principle which Christian Science is teaching the world today. Instructed by Christian Science, one can recognize with improved clarity of vision the extent and the nature of the whole human position. There is not a single human trouble that Christian Science cannot heal. And how is this possible? Because Christian Science declares the truth about divine Principle, and explains how spiritual law, which is the law through which Principle operates, can be brought to bear on every human difficulty in order to solve it. Christian Science declares that divine Principle is infinite. Spirit is another name for Principle. And so Spirit is infinite. At the very outset one is thus brought face to face with a proposition which forces the thinker to contemplate the whole problem of existence in a new light. It must occur to him at once that the acceptance of the truth that Spirit is infinite necessitates the conclusion that matter is unreal, since nothing real can exist outside of infinity. And if he be faithful to the conclusion, he will have commenced the solution of the entire human problem. On page 335 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy states the position clearly and forcibly when she writes: "Spirit is the only substance, the invisible and indivisible infinite God. Things spiritual and eternal are substantial. Things material and temporal are insubstantial."

But it is sometimes said, to think of Spirit does not convey much to me. What is Spirit? The term is indeed one of great value, revealing as it does to the metaphysician many phases of God's being; still to some, especially at the beginning of their study of divine Science, the word Mind, although it is simply another synonym for Principle, may also be employed profitably. The moment the word Mind is used, the mode of Principle's expression is brought out. There is only one way in which Mind can express itself, namely, through ideas. Hence, as Christian Science states, infinite Mind expresses or manifests itself through an infinite number of ideas. It follows therefore that the ideas of Mind, which of course can never be separate from Mind itself, are real substance. Mind's ideas are perfect, because their divine Principle is perfect; and being perfect they are eternal.

As the real universe of spiritual ideas begins to unfold itself to a human being, he may be said to begin to live. He is awakening out of the dream in which matter appears to be real. This awakening not infrequently signifies the healing of some form of disease or sin; for all forms

of disease and sin have their pseudo-origin in the belief that matter is real substance. When this false belief is entirely destroyed as human consciousness, sickness and sin will have vanished for evermore, and with them left not even the trace of a memory behind. But until that day arrives, the struggle will go on between spiritual truth and material belief, between the understanding of true spiritual substance and the false material concept of it. This struggle is going on today as never before. Every time good prevails over evil, every time unselfishness gains the victory over self-will, every time love overcomes hate, injustice, impurity, another glimpse has been obtained of the truth of the statement in Science and Health (p. 468) that "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay."

The Hebrew Jubilee

(Leviticus)

Free is the bondman now; each one returns To his inheritance. The man, grown old In servitude, far from his native fields, Hastes joyous on his way. No hills are steep; Smooth is each rugged path. His little ones Sport as they go; while off the mother chides The lingering step, lured by the way-side flowers. At length the hill, from which a farewell look, And still another parting look, he threw On his paternal vale, appears in sight. The summit gained, throbs hard his heart with joy And sorrow blent, to see that vale once more. . . .

Onward he wends; near and more near he draws. How sweet the tinkle of the palm-bowered brook! The sunbeam slanting through the cedar grove. How lovely and how mild! But lover-lier still The welcome in the eye of ancient friends. Scarce known at first; and dear the fig-tree shade 'Neath which, on Sabbath eve, his father told Of Israel from the house of bondage freed. Led through the desert to the promised land! . . . And still, at midnight hour, he thinks he hears The blissful sound that breaks the bondman's chains, The glorious peal of freedom and of joy. —Sylvester Graham.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1919

EDITORIALS

A Daniel Come to Judgment

"NULLI negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam"—"To none will we deny justice, to none will we delay it." That famous sentence out of the Great Charter must have been in the minds of the Senators composing the Committee of Military Affairs as, on Thursday last, they listened, in Washington, to the evidence of the acting Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army, Brigadier-General S. T. Ansell. Magna Charta or the Great Charter is as much the inheritance of the people of the United States as of the people of the United Kingdom. Its ideals inspired Brewster and Bradford not less than Fitz-Walter and Langton, Washington and Lincoln as much as Wycliffe and Cromwell. The liberties of the people who dwell between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the St. Lawrence and the Rio Grande, are built as firmly on it as are those of their kindred from amongst whose ancestors the Brewsters and the Bradfords, the Washingtons and the Lincolns sprang. The name of Ansell itself is a fine old English name, with a genealogy of eight centuries and more, descended as it is from that of the great archbishop who sat in Augustine's chair, at Canterbury, when the Red King was hunting in the New Forest.

It was Anselm who, as the Eleventh Century was dying, faced the mad fury of Rufus, before the Great Charter was ever dreamed of, and inspired a new sense of liberty in the land, when he declared, "Treat me as a free man and I devote myself and all that I have to your service, but if you treat me as a slave you shall have neither me nor mine." And now, after a lapse of eight centuries, his progenies cognomina, the descendant of his name, stands up before a committee of the Senate of the United States, to plead for the right of the common soldier to justice, and asks the Senate not to deny him that justice, nor to delay it. "If a court," insisted General Ansell, "can try a man for life and limb, then the trial should be conducted along lines which guarantee to the accused every protection, and eliminate the personal element and the caprice of a military commander. It is a travesty on justice that the Chief of Staff or the President should be called upon to reverse a judgment, or lessen the penalty, when the sentence or penalty, in the first instance, was not based on law and reason."

The truth of the matter is that the Senate of the United States cannot act too promptly in dispelling, if they are untrue, the cloud of rumors, emanating, it is generally explained, from returned soldiers and officers, or in bringing the culprits to justice, if there is any substance in it. These rumors originated over the treatment of the men in the camps during the early days of the war, and they received some substantiation from the sentences passed by the courts-martial on men for resisting certain prescribed forms of medical treatment. In those days if a newspaper were inclined to ventilate the grievances of the barrack-room, with the object of testing the genuineness of them, a hint was always forthcoming, from the skies, that such action was nothing more nor less than an incitement to mutiny bound to react on those whom it was intended to serve. But now, as was inevitable, there is "a Daniel come to judgment." The acting Advocate-General of the United States Army gives legal and official substance to what have hitherto been mere sporadic or even unsubstantiated rumors.

General Ansell did not deal with rumors. He dealt, on the contrary, with actual cases which he had personally investigated, and he exposed a system of exaggerated penalties for trivial offenses so inconceivable that he himself drew the moral that discipline was actually impaired by it, inasmuch as the very effect of a dishonorable discharge was destroyed by the frequency with which it was inflicted. For, to use his own illustration, though the penalty for sleeping on duty is the firing squad, there remains a difference between the heinousness of sleeping whilst guarding government canvas in Texas and guarding a line of trenches thirty yards from the enemy's sentinels in Flanders. After all, as Justinian pointed out, a very long time ago, "Justitia est constans et perpetua voluntas ius suum cuique tribuendi." "Justice is a determined and ever-present desire to give to every man his due."

Now any person who knows anything at all about the handling of men knows that it is comparatively easy to deal with them so long as they are confident that they are getting justice. The trouble comes in the moment that a suspicion of injustice is engendered. It was said to a representative of this paper, by a man who after a long and sensational trial was, last year, committed to prison with his fellows, "We have no quarrel with you. From first to last you gave us a perfectly square deal. But there were others who, not content with differing from us, misrepresented us." It is this belief of misrepresentation, this sense of injustice, which is the very inspiration of that temper of unchecked license which is today summed up as Bolshevism. And, curiously enough, whether you inquire in Chicago or Rome, on the Thames or on the Seine, it is the discharged soldier who is always represented as the greatest danger to a peaceable settlement. It is true that the reasons vary with the countries, though not perhaps very materially. But this only goes to prove the necessity for extraordinary caution in not aggravating the existing causes. Yet, General Ansell points out that "The American method of administering justice is more severe and less judicial than that of European armies, and is fundamentally wrong."

It is obvious, of course, that no sane person would care to enlist as a recruiting-sergeant for Bolshevism. Therefore it is, surely, equally obvious that the warning of General Ansell should not be permitted to fall on stony ground.

Sir Hubert Gough's Views

ALTHOUGH it is, as yet, too early to attempt any forecast concerning the prospects of the new Center Party in Ireland, there is no doubt that the prime movers in the scheme can lay claim to the confidence of both sides. Sir Horace Plunkett is himself the very personification of the via media. The fairness and resource with which he filled the supremely difficult office of chairman of the Irish Convention, eighteen months ago, won cordial recognition from all parties. No Ulsterman felt any reason to doubt his regard for Ulster or his sympathy with her position, and there was no man from the South or West who did not feel that he had in Sir Horace a tried friend. Then Captain Stephen Gwynn, the chairman of the new party, whilst he sat in the last Parliament as a Nationalist, and was widely known for his ardent advocacy of Home Rule, has, by his signal services at the front, given proof enough of his loyalty to the Empire and the cause of the Allies to satisfy even the most exacting Ulsterman. As to General Sir Hubert Gough, five years ago Ulster would have claimed him unreservedly as her own. It was Sir Hubert Gough who, on that memorable day in March, 1914, when informed by Sir Arthur Paget, commander-in-chief in Ireland, that his brigade might be required for active service in the northern province, sent in his resignation rather than risk being obliged to take part in the "coercion of Ulster."

In those days Sir Hubert Gough had very strong and imperative views; but, between March, 1914, and February, 1919, lies the war, and Sir Hubert has come back from the war, where he saw Irishmen of all creeds and political views fighting side by side in the trenches, with that broader outlook which so many men and women have gained in France and on other battle fronts. Today Sir Hubert is a convinced supporter of Home Rule, as he understands it, and it is refreshing to find how well he does understand it. There is nothing vague about his views, as he unfolded them, recently, to a representative of this paper. Ireland, he insists, needs self-government to steady herself. Irishmen abroad have shown themselves eminently capable in the art of government, and, once admitted to the management of their own affairs in Ireland, they will know how to deal with extremists. Extremism will disappear, he declares, because it cannot survive the practical tests. Ulster, however, cannot be, and must not be coerced. Sir Hubert is quite as definite on this point as he was in 1914, and so he urges for Ireland "self-government, within the Empire, on federal lines, subject to the Imperial Parliament in certain matters concerning the whole Empire, and permitting local provincial self-government within her own borders." This plan would, he considers, meet the objections of Ulster, and would avoid the evils of partition. With partition, indeed, as a solution of the question, Sir Hubert Gough will have nothing to do. Partition, he declares, would result in an impenetrable wall being built between Ulster and the rest of Ireland, a result the very opposite of that aimed at by the Center Party.

Now as to the arguments for or against Sir Hubert Gough's views, they may be for the moment disregarded. They are sufficiently well known. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine that there remains, at this date, any argument for or against Home Rule for Ireland which has not been adduced. What renders Sir Hubert Gough's views and the whole intent of the Center Party tremendously important, at the present juncture, is that the desire for compromise which they represent is clearly the only line along which solution is in any way possible. There is no solution in the wildly positive attitude of Sinn Féin, just as there is no solution in the doggedly negative attitude of Ulster. There is, however, always hope in the spirit of compromise, and it is the spirit of compromise that pervades the policy of the Center Party. As Captain Stephen Gwynn, its chairman, put it, recently, the new party desires a conference of Irishmen as soon as possible, a new Irish convention. For the Center Party recognizes two facts clearly enough: first, that the Irish question can only be settled as the result of compromise, and, second, that the Irish question is an Irish question, and must be settled by Irishmen.

Germany and South American Trade

UTTERLY regardless of the outrages which she committed upon the commerce of South American republics, and apparently careless concerning the indignation which these outrages aroused, Germany is now actively engaged in carrying on a propaganda with the view of winning back the trade which she lost in that quarter of the world by reason of the war.

It may, perhaps, be taken as typical of the boldness with which Germany proposes to go about the work of redeeming her commercial prestige everywhere that she has actually launched in Buenos Aires, Argentina, an illustrated weekly journal, the *Neue Welt*, openly announced as an advocate of and an aid to the renewal of friendly trade relations between the South American republics and the fatherland. The advance circular announcing the foundation of this organ made no effort whatever to conceal the purpose in view. After saying that it would not be influenced by political events in the Old or New World, since it was not deemed wise to divide the ranks of those who should be brought to its support, the promoters, by way of presenting a prospectus, went on to say:

The leading questions of the day will be dealt with, and in addition we shall produce the literary pearls of our leading poets and writers, as well as original articles of the highest class.

We shall aim to protect and further German kultur and German trade in South America.

We shall hope to reach every German circle in South America.

The *Neue Welt* is no party politics organ. No, it enters the New World in the interests of all German South Americans, whether their origin be Germany, Austria, Switzerland or Russia.

We wish to be German in the broadest sense of the word.

We do not wish to destroy, but to construct.

All suggestions in this sense are welcome, and for advertisements and subscriptions, please go direct to publishers of *Neue Welt*.

There will naturally be a considerable degree of curiosity in the United States with regard to the reception

which such effrontery meets with in Argentina, and there will be some satisfaction in information from Buenos Aires to the effect that patriotic residents of that city will keep a very close watch on both the backers of this newspaper enterprise and the people who shall be found giving support to it.

There has recently been a great deal published in the nature of interviews and correspondence going to show that the German element in South America is quite as active as before the war in propagating the doctrines of kultur and in striving to obtain a dominating influence in financial and commercial affairs. The offensive assertiveness of Germanism in Brazil led the government of that country, a short time ago, to withdraw its authorization of the operation of German banks. Uruguay and Chile have rather discountenanced some recent aggressive tendencies on the part of the German mercantile classes. But it is, nevertheless, the manifest purpose of German influences in South America to press forward their plea for forgiveness and forgetfulness through the medium of newspapers published in their interest, and by-resort to all the other means that have become familiar throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

THE great war has worked so many and so great changes in perspective that in reviewing and summing up, and attempting to deal fairly and charitably with, the careers of many persons who have been conspicuous in the era just closed or closing, it seems necessary to drop the curtain not in 1919 but in 1914. So it appears proper to do in the case of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Liberal leader. There may be found precedent for such a course in a latter-day appreciation of Thomas Carlyle by one of England's famous essayists. Carlyle, said this writer, should be considered as having completed his career when he had finished his earlier works, such as "Sartor Resartus," his "French Revolution," his "Heroes and Hero-Worship," and, perhaps, his "Signs of the Times." Even at an earlier date he was beginning to lose what little faith he ever had in democracy, it was held, and he apparently had lost all respect for it with the beginning of the American Civil War, when he wrote contemptuously of the ability of the common people to govern themselves. But it was with his completion of "Frederick the Great," in 1865, that the new and entirely metamorphosed Thomas Carlyle was revealed. By this time he had ceased, practically, to be British in thought or sentiment, and had become Prussian. The plea was made for him, by the writer in question, that the British public should continue to admire and respect the remarkable Scot up to 1865, but that, out of very regard for him, his works after that year should be forgotten.

It was not difficult for any informed person within the British Empire, or out of it, to regard Sir Wilfrid Laurier, up to late in 1914, not only as a man of exceptional ability, but, from an imperial point of view, a true patriot. A native of Quebec, his early environment was such as might have easily influenced him to take an unfriendly attitude toward the policies and the people of Ontario and the more western provinces, but when, after gaining admission to the bar and entering into active politics, in 1871, he began to attract and even to infatuate with his eloquence and his advanced views not only those of his own faith and race, but multitudes among the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic elements in the Dominion, his origin and his training were forgotten.

He soon distinguished himself above all of his fellows in the Quebec Provincial Assembly. In 1874 he was elected to the Dominion Parliament, and "his high personal character, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the connection of the colony with Great Britain, together with his great oratorical powers," to use the language of one of his biographers of the time, "soon gave him high rank in the Liberal Party." It might be said, without exaggeration, that for years Wilfrid Laurier was explicitly and profoundly trusted by the Liberals of the Dominion. At the beginning he advocated a policy of free trade, modified to meet certain of the peculiar economic needs of the Dominion, and in this he had, until he staked everything on reciprocity with the United States, the support of a large majority of the Canadian people. Although a Roman Catholic, his decided and spirited resistance to the attempted dictation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in regard to the Manitoba schools question, proved him, to the satisfaction of the country, to be independent of such influence in political affairs. Not alone in this, but in several other instances, he placed the good of the country above clerical considerations. On the retirement of Edward Blake, who was made Chief Justice of Ontario, was knighted, and later became prominent as Parnellite and then anti-Parnellite member of the British Parliament, Wilfrid Laurier was chosen leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, and in 1897, having carried that party into a notable victory, was made Premier of the Dominion.

In that year, under his guidance, legislation was obtained which gave to Great Britain the benefit of preferential trade with Canada. This aroused considerable enthusiasm, both in the Dominion and in England, and won for him additional prestige. When he visited London to attend the Jubilee festivities he was very warmly received by the British Government and people, and was appointed a member of the Privy Council. At about the same time he was knighted.

It was the belief, and hope, of great numbers of people, on both sides of the international line, that the prestige which he had obtained would enable him to win the United States Government's consent to a reciprocity treaty. He did so succeed when Mr. Taft was President, although there was much demurring at first on the American side. The United States made public the terms of a reciprocity treaty to which it agreed in January, 1911. It seemed to meet the requirements of the situation quite fully, and it was the general belief, at first, that Canada would accept it as heartily as had its neighbor. A political issue was raised in Canada on the subject, however, and, in the general election of the year mentioned, the Liberal Party was overwhelmingly defeated. In October,

1911, the Borden Ministry was formed, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier became the Opposition leader.

As a rule, he rather helped than hindered the Borden government, in its early days, opposing it only on some of its larger proposals. He antagonized the Conservative tariff measures, was adverse to the government's railway policy, and severely attacked the party in power because of its attitude with regard to titles and labor. While he took the side of the Quebec majority on many questions growing out of the war, he made frequent appeals to the young men of the Province to enlist. However, he charged that there was an evident desire on the part of an alleged "jingo" element in Canada to subordinate the interests of Canada to the Imperial Government. From 1915 on, the breach between Sir Wilfrid and his followers and the war party of the Dominion continued to widen, until, in the estimation of great numbers of Canadians in all the provinces save Quebec, he had become an obstacle to the successful carrying on of Canada's full part in the great struggle. This is why it has been said that, in charity to the former very popular Premier, it would now be advisable to let the curtain drop on his career at the end of 1914.

Notes and Comments

TO THE average book buyer who buys his book in a bookstore and takes it home to read, how extraordinary must appear the point of view of his fellow citizen who buys his books at auction and, very likely, never reads them at all: for example, the happy purchaser who recently paid \$14,250, in New York, for a copy of Milton's "Comus"! There are, however, some remarkable things about this "Comus." There is hardly another copy like it in the world. It is a first edition, dedicated to the son of the Earl of Bridgewater, with the Bridgewater crest impressed on the binding; the mask itself was produced at Ludlow Castle, in 1634, "on Michaelmasse Night Before the Right Honorable, John, Earle of Bridgewater." And it is still as good as new, for it remained in the Bridgewater library till 1917, when it was purchased by a collector, who sold it, in 1918, to Mr. H. V. Jones, of Minneapolis, for \$9,200. It was Mr. Jones who sold it, the other day, for \$14,250.

It is difficult to think, offhand, of any single action by an educational institution that could open up wider discussion than the proposed abolition of the long summer vacation by an important American school for boys. Let it be argued, ever so plausibly, that the long vacation is a useless inheritance from a time when the boys worked on the farms in summer, that it is economically wasteful, closes expensive educational plants for two months, compels inadequate salaries for teachers, and so on, the long vacation is a habit not easy to break. Arguments will be forthcoming in its favor; for example, that the teachers need the long vacation to keep their own mental equipment abreast of the times. And most institutions will probably be content to wait and see what happens to those that first undertake the experiment.

NEXT to Peary's discovery of the North Pole, Vilhjalmur Stefansson's discovery of the woolly cow seems to have caught the popular fancy, perhaps because everybody knows so well what an ordinary cow looks like. Then, too, a cow is a very practical and useful, as well as commonplace creature, and the idea of finding something practical, useful, and commonplace, except for the unaccustomed wool, in the Arctic regions is an interesting novelty.

ASIDE from all sentimental reasons, the movement to organize the United States veterans of the Great War, as the Grand Army of the Republic and as the Confederate veterans were organized after the Civil War, should be encouraged. These great military organizations were, at the height of their strength, and yet are, factors in the conservation and upbuilding of patriotism. It would be wise to do fully as much for the United States veterans of the Great War as was done by the nation, the several states, and the whole people, for the men who fought on both sides between 1861 and 1865. Veterans of 1917 and 1918, or men who entered the service in those years, should, if properly organized, recognized, and distinguished, be more valuable to the republic than a great standing army.

IT is a paradox of the present that the world of business is evidently talking less and thinking more about efficiency than five or ten years ago. The word "efficiency," in fact, is rather taboo, but what it stands for is seriously desired. "Efficiency engineering," as the phrase goes, is a comparatively new profession; and, unfortunately, as a competent observer analyzes the situation in the columns of Industrial Management, this profession rapidly got too many professors. Business men who saw the possibilities of thus working toward a sound relationship between employer and employee were, in many cases, discouraged by the frills and lack of result that followed the services of these few, unfledged professors. The word "efficiency" fell into disuse; but the end in view is none the less desirable, and the real efficiency engineer has become a matter-of-course factor in industrial life.

Now and then one has heard of the "Big Sister" movement, an idea of helpfulness similar to the better-known "Big Brother" plan whereby men in comfortable circumstances take a fraternally helpful interest in younger men not so comfortably circumstanced. Lately, in Kansas City, the "Big Sisters" have helped the "Little Sisters," some eighty working girls, to take over an old inn and change it into a homelike living place, where each has a room and board without seeing too large a part of her weekly wage vanish for food and rent. The plan was in no sense "charitable," and about a thousand "Big Sisters" cooperated with the "Little Sisters" to establish their new hotel on a sound and self-supporting basis. The old inn, made over, is but an infinitesimal drop in the big bucket of the industrial housing problem, but the "Big Sisters" and the "Little Sisters" in Kansas City add to one's hope for the future.